The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,064—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

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CHERRY BRANDY.

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BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th „
SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th „
L. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta. The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, [illegible] LONDON.

[illegible] steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and [illegible] tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MAR[illegible], and LONDON.

[illegible] baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier [illegible]) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

[illegible] Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on [illegible] sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only [illegible] will be received. The attention of Passen[illegible] to the importance of having their Baggage [illegible] Port of Destination.

[illegible] STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible] STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT[illegible] usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers [illegible] STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets [illegible] on favourable terms.

[illegible] Steamers are despatched to China at frequent inter[illegible] at Ports en route.

[illegible] further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 398	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 3,221 Tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 3rd August.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 5th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA" 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT STEAMER TO DELAGOA BAY, NOSIBE, DIEGOS SUAREZ, TAMATAV, AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. "MOHAMMADI," 1,317 Tons, will sail from Bombay direct for the above Ports, on or about the 5th August, 1897, with Cargo and Passengers.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

HAJI ABDUL HOOSEIN HAJI
ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.

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BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

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Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

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FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12	8
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EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	„	21	0

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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26 0	OLD IRISH	29 0
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VI. „ English equivalents of Indian weights and *vice versa.*
VII. „ Cost of Timber at rates per cubic foot.
VIII. „ Cubical contents of round logs, various girths.
IX. „ Cost of Indian timber at rates per guj.
X. Exchange Tables, Sterling into rupees and *vice versa* 10d. to 1-8 3-32 per Re.
XI. To find freight on goods per tonnage of 40 c. ft.
XII. „ Interest on Indian currency.
XIII. „ Cubical contents of pressed bales of wool, &c.
XIV. „ Cost of hides, &c., at rates per maund.
XV. „ „ teelseed and other cereals per maund.
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In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	61 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 11	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY

Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments,

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CARBOLIC SOAP,

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FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND STRENGTHENING THE GUMS.

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath, and prevent infection by inhalation.

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In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

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THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at its Registered Office, No. 351, New Sonapur, on the 14th day of August, 1897, at 11 A.M., when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th day of July, 1897, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882."

If the above Resolution is confirmed a proposition will be brought forward to appoint one or more Liquidators and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board.
C. J. FRANCIS,
Secretary and Manager.

341, Kalbadevi, Bombay, 30th July 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1897, for WORKS IN STORMWATER DRAINS with Manholes and Water-tables in Girgaum Road, the Health Department Depot Lane, Mathew Road, Queen's Road, and Girgaum Back Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. nine hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

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Monthly, Rs. 4, Quarterly Rs. 11.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SELECTION.

NEWSPAPERS—(Weekly).

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday
Answers
Black and White
British Medical Journal
Catholic Fireside
Catholic Times and Opinion
Daughter, The
Forget-Me-Not
Golden Penny
Graphic
Home News
Home Chat
Illustrated London News
Ladies' Gazette
Ladies' Pictorial
Lancet
Lloyd's Weekly
Overland Mail
Penny Illustrated
Pearson's Weekly
People
Pick-Me-Up
Punch
Queen
St. James's Budget
Saturday Review
Scraps
Sketch
Sketchy Bits
Spectator
Sporting and Dramatic News
Success
Tablet, Catholic
Times, London
Tit Bits
To-day
Truth
Vanity Fair
Weekly Times and Echo
Westminster Budget
Woman's Life
World
English Mail, Bombay

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (Monthly).

Cassell's Family Magazine
Chambers' Journal
Cornhill Magazine
Contemporary Review
Family Herald
Fortnightly Review
Harper's Magazine
Idler
Ladies' Realm
Lamp, Catholic
Leisure Hour
Macmillan's Magazine
Month, Catholic
National Review
Nineteenth Century
Pearson's Magazine
Practitioner
Review of Reviews
Strand Magazine
Temple Bar
Young Ladies' Journal
British Realm

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Net Premiums		£836,165
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Interest on Investments ...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,363,174.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1876	£240,739	£37,914
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

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14	840	1,274
15	900	1,413*

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NOTICES.

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NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

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EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

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NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the public of Bombay and the Mofussil that he has ESTABLISHED himself as a COMMISSION STABLE-KEEPER, and has OPENED his STABLES at BELLASIS ROAD, No. 189, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., from the 1st instant, under the management of Mr. PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE, a popular and well-known experienced man in Horse flesh, and who will render every assistance to purchasers in securing good animals.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE CAPADIA.

Bombay, 5th July, 1897.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 2 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, but who is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 14th August, 1897 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MOWLVI ABDUL KADIR JITEKAR (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN (10) MAHOMED HOOSEIN CHORGAY ....Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the KOKNI JAMAT of BOMBAY, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay and the Special Commissioner appointed herein for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 Members of the said Jamat as Mushawirs or Directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information to the above can be had by any member of the said Jamat on application to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aορ' and 'Aρwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Toe and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
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4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
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APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
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VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
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1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
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12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
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19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
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DANCING.
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THE SPHERE.
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SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
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WHORLS, RAGS.

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NOTICES.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lore, October—December, 1893.

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases,—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

B. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00[illegible]
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,0[illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Acting Agent.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	" 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
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SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not failing below Rs. 300.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay: 8th February, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very [illegible] Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, and Secretary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of [illegible] Government Paper [illegible] Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
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MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
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A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT,

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wi[illegible] and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining [illegible] age of 55, or to [illegible] estate should death h[illegible] pen before the above a[illegible] is reached.

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which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED [illegible] Office in the East, can issue a Policy fo[illegible] above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premi[illegible]
20	Rs. 12 14
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Alliance	4,000	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	8 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,620
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	830
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs. 12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,070
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	750
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	740
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	530
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	850
Jamsa Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makoojee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 10	284
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,0	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,430xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs. 25	355
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1,295
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,340
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,975
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs. 12½	390
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	780
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd. 14 x	20
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs 12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Lp	600	200	200	dvd Rs 25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs 30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs 11	130
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs 20	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs 60	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	24
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs 65	1,120

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	261
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	dvd Rs 12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	380
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,208	251	100	dvd Rs 11	28¼xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	615
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	20	...	227½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-13	
China Leaf	25-10	Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	25-8	..
Do. do. new	25-6	..
Australia, bar Gold	25-9	
Bombay bar Gold	24-7	
Sovereigns	16-3	
Do. Dragoons	16-2	
Silver 17	76 10	
Do. 17½	76-12	

COLONEL GRACEY, Director-General of Railways, is expected back from leave by the second week of August. The Railway Conference will then meet, the Viceroy presiding. The Local Governments have now all sent in their requisitions for railway lines to be constructed in the next official year.

CAPTAIN A. J. PILCHER, R.E., and Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, R. E., revert to the Imperial Establishment on completion of their tour of Indian service, and have obtained permission to proceed to England on or after the 12th November, 1897, and 24th January, 1898, respectively.

THE report of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for 1896-97 has been issued, and bears testimony to the care and exactness with which it has been prepared. All the events of the year are reviewed in order as they affected the mercantile community, famine and plague being prominent among the subjects which came under the consideration of the Committee. Mr. Parsons is to be congratulated on his report.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m., Sun sets, 6h. 35m., High water, 0-30a., Low water, 3-50m., 6-35a.
The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Evening Entertainment to Mr. R. H. Vincent, Gulshan, Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.
Ralli Bros. vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Y. M. C. A. vs. XXI. Bombay Infantry.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Grant Medical College.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Victoria C. C.
Ordnance vs. R. I. M.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. Independent C. C.
B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. P. V. Rifles.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m., Sun sets, 6h. 35m., High water, 0-35m., 1-5a., Low water, 6-25m., 7-9a.

THE MAHOMEDAN CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the Mahomedan Club will be held at the club rooms, Parel Road, on Sunday, at 8 p.m.

BOMBAY JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.—The *Graphic* by this mail has a picture of the procession of school-boys, which was organised by Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani on the Jubilee day, garlanding the Queen's statue.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.—Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, a merchant in a large way of business, has been induced by his friends to stand at the next Municipal general election as a candidate for the Byculla Ward. He has been promised good support from the ratepayers.

LECTURES.—Lectures to English-speaking Indians, specially students, in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B. A., at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "The greatest wonder in the world." To-morrow (Sunday), at 8-45 p.m. Subject: "A wonder even greater."

LECTURE.—Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra, B.A. (Cambridge), barrister-at-law, who arrived here by yesterday's English mail after three years' stay in England, will deliver a lecture in English at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30, this evening, on England and India. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Rustamji Muncherji Mobedji in Gujerati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "The Holy Zoroaster has prohibited the Parsis from eating Flesh. (Part III.)

COW WORSHIP AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Lisak, Assistant Health Officer, prosecuted Dwarkadas Damodher for stabling a cow on his premises used as residential quarters in Mody Street, Fort. The defence was that Hindu women living in the house required for worship a cow early in the morning on the premises and therefore it was necessary to keep the animal there. The keeping of the cow being proved a nuisance, his Worship fined the accused Rs. 10.

THE POONA ARRESTS.—A Gujarati journal, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, states:—It is said that the reasons for the arrest and deportation, to Thana and Ahmedabad, of the Natu brothers, were that they were privy to or encouraged the publication of the seditious leaflet (reproduced in these columns) at the time of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee; that they gave pecuniary assistance to certain newspapers for the discussion of political questions; that they caused the revival of the Shivaji traditions and excitement among the Mahrattas in that connection; and that they helped in forming the annual Ganpati processions, etc.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Morland Road, touching the death of Mahomed Sides Subratee, a Mahomedan lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents in a chawl at Ripon Road. About 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon the deceased, who was imbecile and dumb, was found missing from home and about two hours afterwards his dead body was found floating in a well in the compound of an iron foundry at Morland Road by a watchman employed in the service of one Tayabali Jafferji, mortgagee in possession of the foundry. The watchman informed the police, who had the body removed out of the well. There is a parapet wall round the well, about two feet high, but on one side a portion is broken, and it was evident that the boy, who used to go in the compound of the foundry to play, while playing near the well, accidentally fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARAKH MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the committee of the Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh memorial fund was held on Wednesday, last in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, when out of about 125 members only nine attended. On the motion of Mr. J. C. Cama, Dustoor Peshotanjee Byramjee Sanjana was called to the chair. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji one of the honorary secretaries, explained that out of Rs. 6,800 subscribed to the fund, only Rs. 75 had not been realised; and that Rs. 6,000 had been invested in Government paper. On the motion of Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, it was resolved that Government paper of the value of Rs. 6,000 be placed in charge of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, requesting them to open an account in the name of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee to use the interest on Rs. 5,000 for the relief and support of blind and helpless Parsees at the discretion of the trustees; the interest on the balance of Rs. 1,000 being used for awarding one or more prizes to the successful students of the Sir Jamsetjee Zend Madressa; and that the final balance be used in having an oil painting of Mr. Cursetjee executed and placed in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Institution. On the motion of Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, thanks were accorded to the honorary secretaries of the fund, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Messrs. D. R. Chichgar and J. C. Cama; and with thanks to the trustees for allowing the use of their hall, and to the chairman for presiding, the meeting dispersed.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—On receiving the tidings of Moonshee Mahomed Ismail Mukba's nomination as a Justice of the Peace, Bombay, the Mahafil-i-Islam, Thana, sent him a note of congratulation. Moonshe Mahomed Ismail Mukba is the patron of the Urdu-Persian schools of Thana and Kalwa which he opened free of charge in the name of his late father, Mir Moonshee Mahomed Ibrahin Mukba. He has appointed competent Moollas to teach the children and taken great interest in promoting the primary education among the Musalmans of Thana.—At a general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, F.L.S., yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected as the managing committee for the third quarter:—Dr. F. A. Moos (chairman), Messrs. Ramchunder Ganesh Phatak, Tribhowandas Jamnadas, and Bappoo Khushna Nakhwa.—Hari alias Tatia Saheb Natu of Poona was brought here under an escort of police by the afternoon train, yesterday, and safely lodged in the Thana jail.—There was unfortunately a third fatal case of cholera in the house of Mr. Permanand Bhai, the principal merchant in Tembee Street yesterday, and a fresh case took place in the same house to-day.—A Musalman fakir, begging in the street of Mahagiri the night before last, stole a copper vessel worth Rs. 4 from the house of Abdool Karim, a weaver. He was arrested by the Police with the stolen property and placed before the First Class Special Magistrate, Thana, for trial, who found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him to him to six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, when the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library: From Stockholm—Kongl Vitterhets Historie Och Antiqvitets Akademiens Monadsblad. From Wien—Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Geselschaft in Wien Band XXVII. Heft II.

The Hon. Secretary then read a Note by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, on the village-name Shaidigri in the Hutwa Raj. The paper said that an enquiry into the etymologies of place-names is sometimes fraught with much interest inasmuch as many of them are found to have originated in some episode in the history of those places. An enquiry into the history of the village Shaidigri led the author to conclude that the place-name Shaidigri originated in the fact of their having been some protracted litigation about some lands in this village between the Maharaja Bahadur of Hutwa and several other landlords. The name of Shaidigri was given to the land in dispute on account of its having formed the Shai, *i.e.* the subject matter of the digri *i.e.* the decree or arbitration award.

The usual votes of thanks to the authors of the paper and to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

THE Queen has replied by a letter written in German to the address of congratulation forwarded to her on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee by the German Colony in London. Her Majesty notes with sincere satisfaction that the Germans in London feel happy and content under the protection of English laws and the rule of her Government, and trusts that the good understanding between the Germans living in England and the English people may remain for ever undisturbed.

A STATEMENT circulated by a news agency that it is in contemplation to undertake a Soudan campaign directed to the capture of Omdurman and the reoccupation of Dar Fur, Kordofan, Sennar, and the Bahr-el-Ghazal is utterly without foundation. Seeing that the Bahr-el-Ghazal is nearly as far from Khartoum as Khartoum is from Cairo, the report hardly requires contradiction. The expedition of General Kitchener will be directed to the recapture of Abu Hamed, and possibly Berber.

THE Queen has sanctioned the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—Knights of Grace.—General James Michael, C.S.I., (from Esquire); Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D.; Mr. William Fairbank, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., (from Hon. Associate); Colonel James Rankin, (from Hon. Associate); Mr. Norman H. Forbes, F.R.C.S.C.; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G. Lady of Grace.—Violet, Mrs. Edward Colegrave, (from Hon. Associate). Esquires—Mr. George A. Gildea, Mr. Alfred E. Ferns.

THE "Sportsman" says: "We have the best authority for stating that this will be Prince Ranjitsinhji's last cricket season in England. He is leaving with Stoddart's team for Australia. After the Colonial tour he will accompany his colleagues as far as Colombo, Ceylon, on the way home, and then take leave of them."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			30
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			33
	Dhobi Talao	1*		
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady			18
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			39
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura	1		
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			11
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			7
	Worli			
	Water Division			
	Non-Resident and Unknown			
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee			7
	Jail			
	Arthur Road	1*	1	
	St. George's			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Total......	3	1	150
	Total to date...	12,687	10,729	

* From Lanowli.

WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is a summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of Government, for the week ending 6 a.m., Thursday, the 29th instant:—

HOUSES INSPECTED AS TO FITNESS FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

No. visited ... 287
" condemned ... 0
" requiring alteration ... 29
" referred for opinion to the Engr. Dept. ... 7

HOUSES INSPECTED WITH REGARD TO WATER-CONNECTIONS.

No. visited ... 251
" from which water-connections were cut off ... 0
" of taps repaired ... 1

MEASURES ADOPTED IN HOUSES.

No. flushed and disinfected ... 0
" lime-washed ... 116
" of roofs opened ... 0
" of floors dug up ... 8
" vacated ... 1
" destroyed by fire ... 0
" to which disinfectants have been distributed ... 1,461

DRAINS.

Length cleaned ... 1,996ft.

GULLIES.

No. flushed ... 2,472

HOSPITALS.

No. of patients ... 34
" of deaths ... 5
" of recoveries ... 5
" remaining under treatment ... 21

WARD RETURNS.

Attacks ... 21
Deaths ... 12

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For week under report ... 888
Previous week ... 677

CHOLERA.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were forty-one cases of cholera in the city and twenty-one deaths from the same disease.

FAMINE AS A CAUSE OF THE INCREASED MORTALITY.

Yesterday morning Sir James Campbell, President of the Plague Committee, together with Mr. C. C. James, visited Grant Road, Madanpoora, Byculla and other localities in E Ward, with a view to ascertain whether the increased mortality in those parts is due to scarcity of labour, famine, or any other cause. They found the inhabitants of these localities in a very poor condition, suffering from scarcity, and the Plague Committee intend applying to Government for funds to relieve the poor and needy.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

From the reports made by the medical officers of the several districts it appears that in No. 3 district there was a general inspection at Oomercarry. One case of plague was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, while a fatal case occurred in house No. 280 at Nishanpada. In No. 5 district one death from plague was reported from Duobie Tank Street. Two cases of fever were removed to the Grant Road Hospital from No. 6 district, the localities being Upper and Lower Duncan Roads.

OBSERVATION HOSPITALS.

On Thursday there were remaining under observation twenty-four persons in the Wari Bunder Hospital, thirty were admitted, and fifteen discharged, leaving thirty-nine under observation. In the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder there were 171 persons under observation, 215 were admitted, and 334 discharged, leaving 49 under observation. Three pilgrims were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, as they were found suffering from fever.

GENERAL INSPECTION IN OOMERCARRY.

Yesterday Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, D. S. O., District Medical Officer, No. 3 district, joined by all the sub-divisional medical officers and their staffs, and also in company with Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani, made a general inspection in Oomercarry, where the mortality appears to be highly increased. All were divided in several parties. Close inspection was carried on for two hours, and resulted in finding one case which was remove to the hospital.

DAMAUN.

It is gratifying to state that there was no death from any cause whatever on Wednesday, which was the fifth day of a total clean mortality bill and the thirteenth of clean plague mortality bill. In view of the sickness still lingering at Kharewadi it is too good to expect that there will be no death also to-day. With some trouble the population of Lower Damaun and the adjacent villages has been ascertained, as follows:—Lower Damaun proper, owned by C. Diogenes Mascarenhas, 5,000; Kothiria owned by Shet Sorabji Manockji, 4,700; San Pardi, owned by Shet Sorabji Manockji, 25; Kharewadi, owned by Mr. Ebrahim Joosub, 1,500; Marward owned by a convent, 326; Doondetha, owned by Dhurrumchand Mulookchand, 671; Doonditha Pardi, owned by Dhurrumchand Mullookchand, 59; Devka, owned by C. Diogenes Mascarenhas, 400; Nani and Mothi Vankad, C. Diogenes Mascarenhas, 381; Kadia, owned by a Christian Goa lady, 760; Bhimpore, owned by Mr. Ahmed Moosaji, 532; Varkoond, owned by the Mody family, 1,532; Ringanwada, owned by Government, 190; Dabhel, owned by Mrs. Costa, 651; and Khali Kachegaun, owned by the Falcao family, 705. Total population, 17,333.

THE FAMINE.

WE recently published a paragraph on the authority of the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Famine Fund, stating that the only European Government that has subscribed officially to the fund was that of the Netherlands.

The Vice-Chairman has asked us to publish a correction of this statement, as on looking through his correspondence he finds that as early as the 20th January last or within a week of the meeting at the Dalhousie Institute, the Consul-General of France was kind enough to send, on the part of his Government, a subscription of Rs. 1,500 to the fund. The Vice-Chairman asks us to express his regret at the oversight.

The Central Committee met again on the 26th instant, but chiefly routine business was transacted.

THE OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

The season reports record another big rise in the numbers on famine relief in Madras,—from 793,750 the previous week to 830,680. The rise has been general throughout the Deccan Districts: in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, however, the numbers on works have remained almost stationary, while those on gratuitous relief have risen. Despite this increase in the relief figures, agricultural prospects have somewhat improved owing to some welcome falls of rain. It is necessary, however, to remark that this rainfall has been partial, and considerable tracts have received little or none. The greater parts of Anantapur, for instance, and part of other Deccan Districts are still crying loudly for rain. The pasture and fodder difficulties in these parts are causing much anxiety and the condition of cattle generally in the Deccan is described as bad. Prices are still very high; but the recent rainfall has not been without some effect, for they are beginning to fluctuate, with a preponderating downward tendency. The Collector's reports reflect the general feeling of uncertainty and suspense, favourable symptoms alternating with unfavourable. The effect of the prevailing high prices may be clearly seen even in such favoured Districts as Godavery and Malabar. The Collector of the latter District reports:—"Prices higher than scarcity rate and rising steadily: much suffering amongst the poor."

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATARUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Dhobies' Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED MISDIRECTION TO A JURY IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. VIRA HIRA.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal, passed on the 18th November, 1896, by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having murdered his father-in-law Gala Sadajee, by striking him on the head with an iron-bound stick, and thereby intentionally causing his death. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was on bad terms with his father-in-law, because the latter would not send his daughter to her husband's house, alleging as a reason that the accused maltreated his wife. On the night of the 15th, or rather on the early morning of the 16th October last, the accused went to his father-in-law's field, where he was sleeping at the threshing floor, and struck him on the head with an iron-bound stick, fracturing his skull and thereby causing death. It was in evidence that, about four months before the occurrence the accused's wife had left his house and had since then been residing at her father's house. On the 15th October, the accused asked his wife's mother to send him back his wife. She was working at the time in a field, and the accused went to that field and asked his wife to return with him, but she refused to do so without her father's consent. He then struck her with a stick, telling her "I have beaten you now,' to-night I shall beat your father." That night the accused was seen in the neighbourhood of his father-in-law's field. Shortly after midnight he went to the field, and was challenged by the deceased and a companion, but without giving any reply, he struck the deceased a blow on the head, which knocked him down senseless. The accused then ran away and made good his escape. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the Sessions Judge seeing no reason to differ from it, acquitted the accused and directed his discharge.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the appeal after hearing the arguments of pleaders, said: This is an appeal by the Local Government against an acquittal in a trial by jury. The appeal lies therefore on a matter of law only. The error of law alleged was misdirection by the Sessions Judge. It appears, however, from the argument that there was no misdirection in the legal sense of the term. What is complained of is an omission to direct. The Sessions Judge, after summing up the evidence, thus addressed the jury: "This is the evidence against the accused and it rests with you to say whether or not you believe it. You have seen the witnesses in the witness-box and heard them give their evidence, and it rests with you to say how far you believe them when they depose that they identify the accused as the assailant of Gala Sadajee." It is argued that the Sessions Judge ought to have expressly told the jury that the night was a moonlight one, that the two witnesses, Antha and Gobhan, knew the accused before, that his name was at once mentioned and that he was at once arrested. It was even further argued by the Government Pleader that he ought to have told the jury that the identification of the accused was complete and undoubted and that the jury were bound to believe it. The Sessions Judge does not record as he should have done that he read over all or any and what parts of the evidence to the jury, but we must presume that he drew their attention to at any rate the material portions of the evidence; and the facts that the night was a moonlight one, that the accused was known before to one at least of the witnesses, that the name of the accused was given the next day, and that he was arrested at once, appear in the evidence, which was fresh in the minds of the jury, having been given on the same day as the verdict was delivered, so that even if we assume that the Sessions Judge did not expressly mention these things, the jury cannot but have been fully aware of them. We are unable to assent to the argument that the Sessions Judge ought to have told the jury that the evidence was true and conclusive of the guilt of the accused. We think that there was no misdirection or omission to direct amounting to an error in law, and we are compelled therefore to dismiss this appeal.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A CRICKET CLUB COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE ACQUITTED.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the notice in which Ardeshir Maneckji Karanjia, honorary secretary of the Esplanade Cricket Club, was called upon at the instance of Pherozshaw Shapoorji Photographer, member of the club, and a student in the Elphinstone College, to show cause why summons should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation. The memorandum complained of was as follows, and was put up on the notice board of the club in a room of the Gaiety Theatre:—

"Memo.—Esplanade Cricket Club, Bombay, 6th July 1897. Mr. Pherozshaw Shapoorji Photographer, a honorary member of the club, is dismissed from to-day on account of his disgraceful conduct."—(By order) A. M. Karanjia, honorary secretary.

Mr. H. N. M. Vijayakar appeared in support of the notice, while Mr. Spencer appeared to show cause.

After hearing the arguments of both sides,

The magistrate, in delivering his decision, said that in this case the admitted facts were sufficient to enable his Worship to dispose of it. Complainant was an honorary member of the Esplanade Cricket club. He addressed a letter to the honorary secretary on the 30th June last, in which he tendered his resignation of his honorary membership, and on the following day he sent in an application (in pencil) for ordinary membership. His resignation had not up to the present been accepted, but on the 5th of July complainant received a letter from the honorary secretary, pointing out that the application in pencil was irregular, and forwarding another form to be filled up in ink. On the same day, the complainant wrote in pencil on a circular, displayed upon one of the club notice boards, in which notice was given of a forthcoming cricket match, and warning was addressed to the members of the team to attend, "Disgracefully beaten by babies in cradles." On the following day a memo was posted on the club board stating that the complainant referred to as an honorary member of the club had been dismissed for disgraceful conduct. It was this that complainant complained of. He stated that he was not a honorary member at the time the memo, was published. It was not contended that his resignation was accepted, and complainant had not been elected an ordinary member, yet he continued to make use of the club, otherwise he would not have seen the circular posted on the board and would not have had the opportunity of writing his objectionable remark upon it. Complainant said that this remark was not of such a nature as to render him liable to the censure he had received but he himself complained of the very same word. He objected to his conduct being described as disgraceful, but said that his referring to other people as being disgracefully beaten by babies in cradles was a pure fun. It appeared to his Worship that his remark was much stronger than the censure he complained of, and he could not regard it as unmerited. Then being, as the court must hold he was, a member of the club, he rendered himself liable to have his conduct judged by the constituted authority of the club, which authority, in an ordinary course, found expression in an official club memo., signed "by order by the honorary" secretary. It would have been more in accordance with the usual course if the honorary secretary or the committee had given the complainant an opportunity of explaining his conduct, but the mere fact that that opportunity was not given, did not render the action of the authority malicious. The court held that this was a case of censure passed in good faith by a body having authority over the complainant quoad the clubs, and that as such, it came under 7th exception to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and the court declined to issue any process.

MR. H. M. KISCH, Postmaster-General of Bengal, has returned from the Washington Postal Conference.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry into the *Overdale-Pundiah* collision concluded on Wednesday. After counsel on both sides had addressed the Court, the president intimated that the Court would carefully consider the evidence, and send their reports to Government in due course.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Richard Earl of Dartrey, £245,886; Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., £29,084; Miss Lucy Charlotte Fowler, £9,710; Miss Francis Lingard, £13,625; Mr. William Riley, £29,702; Mr. William Sharp, J.P., £111,418; Mr. Joshua Shepherd Taylor, £248,697; Miss Harriet Randal Towers, £26,362; Mr. Charles Clement Walker, £125,776; Mr. William Wickham, J.P. £37,775.

DURING the late riots a large number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians joined the local Volunteer Corps, obviously with the object of obtaining arms and ammunition. Now that the riots are over a large number of these Volunteers, after putting the Corps to a certain expense, are sending in their resignations. The Volunteer authorities, however, have unanimously resolved that such resignations shall not be accepted unless the person resigning pays the full amount of the annual Capitation Grant, and that should any Volunteer refuse to put in the required number of drills he will he dealt with by Court-Martial.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Hussein, son of the well-known Moussa el Akad, who was exiled for deeds committed as an active partisan of the Arabi Pasha revolt, has written a remarkable letter to the "Mokattam," an Arabic journal, in reply to attacks upon the English occupation made by another Arabic journal, the "Ahram." Moussa el Akad says:—"Before the occupation the State collected taxes of all sorts, amounting to 4½ Egyptian pounds (92s. 4d.) per feddan (or acre), whilst at present it demands only 1½ pounds (30s. 9d.) per feddan. The Mamours could insult, flog, and imprison the Omdehs with impunity. To-day (July 16) corporal punishment is abolished, and not even the simple labourer in the fields can be arbitrarily molested by the highest Government official. Formerly the official world from the Chief of the State down to the employe of the administration despoiled the fellaheen of all that they possessed; but in these days, thanks to the occupation, the inviolability of property is assured and the Khedive himself cannot take a feddan of land unless he buys it with the owner's consent and pays for it in full. . . . The pretended patriots would do better by keeping silence and leaving the occupiers of the country to complete their humanitarian work.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, (England).

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London via Aden, experienced dirty weather with fresh monsoon and heavy swell. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, Captain J. W. Robertson, which reached here on Thursday from Rangoon and Moulmein, had moderate monsoon to Colombo and as far as Cochin, from thence to Rutnagiri very strong monsoon, with fierce squalls and blinding rain, and very high sea. The India had to anchor at Pilot station to repair slight damage done to valves.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·331	E	3	109·1	86·5	63	...	3·90	−5·42
Sirsa	29·333	W	9	109·3	79·4	81	0·33	4·29	−2·06
Delhi	29·434	E	...	103·2	80·4	81	0·0	7·38	−4·88
Agra	29·455	SE	6	97·5	82·9	91	0·01	17·91	+1·31
Cawnpore	29·478	SSW	4	87·3	78·1	87	0·16	8·31	...
Allahabad	29·485	S	4	91·1	78·3	87	0·94	14·76	−2·88
Jhansi	29·479	WSW	1	96·1	80·2	79	...	13·84	−3·68
Jacobabad	29·317	SSE	11	114·2	86·5	65	...	1·30	−0·13
Karachi	29·445	WSW	13	94·3	83·5	74	...	3·77	−0·19
Jeypore	29·461	WSW	5	101·1	80·9	73	...	6·08	−5·44
Ajmere	29·458	W	9	92·4	79	84	...	8·24	−1·07
Deesa	29·480	WSW	16	9·3	8	91	0·16	9·19	−3·58
Ahmedabad	29·513	SW	4	9·2	8·6	86	...	10·7	...
Bhuj	29·459	SW	16	91·0	79	87	...	4·31	−4·45
Rajkot	29·538	WSW	21	90·4	77·6	95	0·40	12·27	−5·66
Ghadechi	29·54	W	6	89·1	78·3	8	0·10	7·32	...
Veraval	29·552	SW	7	82·5	78·3	88	0·48	5·96	...
Neemuch	29·514	SW	5	90·3	76·6	82	...	15·57	+1·69
Indore	29·561	WSW	1	86·2	73·1	89	0·53	10·36	−4·16
Saugor	29·540	WSW	7	98·8	75·1	91	0·71	19·27	−2·61
Jubbulpore	29·536	SSE	1	91·4	73·6	91	0·44	16·03	−13·16
Hoshangabad	29·559	WSW	3	93·9	75·7	87	5·45	19·94	−5·31
Khandwa	29·564	W	9	92·2	79·6	75	...	7·96	−6·78
Raipur	29·510	SW	8	90·8	75·1	88	1·25	12·66	−2·14
Nagpur	29·588	WSW	6	91·2	75·6	95	0·47	16·94	−6·13
Amraoti	...								...
Akola	...								...
Surat	29·548	SW	10	87·1	78·1	79	0·43	12·25	−15·75
Malegaon	29·579	WSW	12	87·4	75·6	80	...	6·52	−2·89
Bombay	29·619	WSW	17	85·5	78·0	87	0·75	44·46	−1·38
Poona	29·645	WSW	19	85·5	72·4	86	0·09	8·10	−3·34
Ahmednagar	29·617	W	19	88·3	73·4	71	...	3·10	...
Aurangabad	29·619	SW	6	84·8	71·2	97	0·21	7·8	...
Sholapur	29·690	SW	20	90·2	76·5	72	0·0	4·36	−4·19
Ratnagiri	29·686	WSW	1	83·1	76·0	89	0·90	85·38	+19·41
Belgaum	29·705	WSW	25	74·2	67·3	95	1·02	20·84	−1·73
Goa	29·740	W	10	83·0	75·4	96	1·17	67·61	...
Karwar	29·749	W	9	82·2	75·5	83	0·81	94·87	+19·57
Mangalore	29·790	Calm	2	85·5	73·4	95	1·47	95·12	+25·18
Calicut	29·83	NW	7	78·2	72·0	92	1·87	93·35	+3·13
Cochin	29·823	Calm	4	81·3	76·1	94	0·42	65·68	+16·20
Bangalore	29·817	SW	13	77·7	67·8	95	0·04	4·54	−3·30
Secunderabad	29·651	W	17	91·6	73·4	72	0·22	10·18	−1·36
Masulipatam	29·655	WNW	9	89·6	77·1	79	...	5·27	−5·81
Bellary	29·700	W	11	88·7	76·8	53	...	2·35	−0·83
Cuddapah	29·721	W	L	96·1	78·9	51	...	5·03	−2·83
Madras	29·745	W	8	93·0	81·5	63	...	5·36	−0·26
Coimbatore	29·809	SW	6	86·4	71·0	99	...	6·05	+3·43
Trichinopoly	29·779	W	6	98·6	79·8	58	...	2·88	−0·19
Negapatam	29·773	SW	6	100·0	78·8	55	...	0·03	−3·88
Colombo	29·828	SSE	7	85·5	76·0	87	0·09	16·15	+3·51
Aden	29·701	SW	14	90·8	81·3	70	...	0·62	+0·61

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall.—J. J. H.=0·89 (45·68); G. T. H.=0·91 (44·67); St. G. H.=0·86 (46·5); C. P.=0·75 (44·46).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad and Colombo, southerly at Allahabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to slight. This morning the wind velocity was 21 miles an hour at Veraval, 24 at Bombay, and 16 at Karachi, Rajkot and Secunderabad. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased locally in some places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Local heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (5'15"), over an inch at Calicut (1'87"), Mangalore (1'47") Raipur (1'25"), Goa (1'17"), Ghadechi (1'10"), and Belgaum (1'02"), light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Indore, Saugor, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad, Karwar, Cochin and Secunderabad, and a few drops at Colombo, Bangalore, Sholapur and Agra. Ordinary monsoon weather prevails over the greater part of the country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Friday: The barometer has fallen briskly in West Punjab and East Bengal, but elsewhere the changes are generally slight. Readings are lowest in West Punjab and highest in Tenasserim and the pressure difference is larger than usual. The small depression noticed yesterday at the head of the Bay has apparently moved inland over Balasore. Winds are variable in the Punjab, the Gangetic plain and Bengal, but blow from normal monsoon directions elsewhere. The monsoon is blowing strong both over the Bay and along the West Coast and strong squally winds are reported in Upper India. Mean temperature has generally fallen, especially in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces. The heat is still very excessive in the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind and the day-temperatures are five to fifteen degrees above the average over that area, the highest maximum being a hundred and fourteen degrees in Jacobabad. No rain of importance has fallen during the past day in West and Central Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, Central India, Sind, Rajputana and Madras. Elsewhere the fall amounts to over five inches, Hoshangabad in over three, in False Point and Akyab, over two in Diamond Island, Saugor Island, Goakhpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Dehra Dun and Mercara.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	43 77	43 76	45 84	43 30
Friday, July 30	0 70	0 91	0 64	0 77
Total	44 47	44 67	46 48	44 07
Total fall to 30th July, 1896.	65 93	63 48	69 48	62 48
Total fall to 30th July, 1895.	44 67	33 93	35 08	35 74

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday 23rd July 1897:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	15	88	Nasik	11	36
Raver	4	85	Deolali	11	91
Nimbora	3	6	Gaoli	36	20
Bhadli	4	5	Nargaon	2	69
Jalgaon	7	67	Warangaon	2	70
Sirsoli	8	9	Hotgi	3	62
Mhasawad	7	91	Mohol	10	35
Maheji	7	83	Madha	7	60
Pachora	8	86	Barsi Road	4	50
Kajgaon	7	57	Kem	3	32
Chalisgaon	6	4	Jeur	3	5
Naydongri	4	90	Pomalwari	2	65
Nandgaon	5	55	Diksal	2	75
Manmar	2	4	Lonauli	65	14
Lasalgaon	3	68	Dhond	4	86
Khervadi	7	53	Talegaon	17	3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the rainfall return for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) 24th July, 1897:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	43	91	Ahmedabad	9	80
Panjoo	41	89	Viramgam	12	26
Vaitarana	39	15	Wadhwan	3	78
Palghur	45	62	Dabhoi	4	77
Gholwad	2	30	Sevalia	9	22
Damaun	17	53	Godhra	12	25
Bulsar	15	50	Patri	9	25
Nausari	10	3	Limkheda	12	45
Surat	10	68	Dohad	8	88
Kim	17	58	Amargarh	14	51
Broach	16	19	Rutlam	7	60
Baroda	13	27	Nagda	5	89
Mehmadabad	9	50			

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. Ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. Ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. Ct.
Previously registered	7	12	7	23	7	28
Wednesday, July 28	0	0	0	0	3	17
Total	7	12	7	23	10	45

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	66	13
Thursday, July 29	1	50
Total	67	63
Total fall to 29th July, 1896	83	76

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	102	94
Wednesday, July 28	1	80
Total	104	74

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	17	74
Wednesday, July 28	0	0
Total	17	74
Total during previous year up to 28th July	41	36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches 29·615
Temperature of the Air ... degrees 81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 78·7
Dew Point ... 77·9
Relative humidity of Air ... ·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ... 9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees 85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) ... 76·5
General Directions of wind* WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles 377
Fall of Rain ... 0·77
Total fall during month ... 29·68
" " year ... 44·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July ... 0·43

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JULY 29.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

FRIDAY.—JULY 30.

6 a.m. ... 81·2
10 a.m. ... 82·5
2 p.m. ... 83·3
6 p.m. ... 82·7

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN CASES BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, July 9, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked Her Majesty's Government if they would appoint a Mussulman and a Hindu lawyer to act as assessors in Indian cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and if they would confer knighthood on the High Court Judges on their appointment, as was the practice with judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. When last he brought this subject before the House and referred to Hindu and Mussulman complaints of some decision of the Privy Council, he was met with flat contradiction from the Under-Secretary for India, and the noble and learned lord on the woolsack blamed him for impugning decisions of the Privy Council. It was essential to his case, when asking for an alteration of the law, that he should refer to the dissatisfaction decisions of the Council had caused. In an article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* he had advocated the appointment of Hindu and Mussulman lawyers as assessors in Indian cases, and precedents for such a course were to be found in ecclesiastical cases before the Council, and in Admiralty cases before the House of Lords. The reply of the India Office might be that there were no persons in India fit to be assessors. But Mr. Justice Amir was perfectly qualified as an assessor in Mussulman cases, and Mr. Bhattacharya was quite fit to undertake the duty in Hindu cases. If the Government entertained the proposal favourably, no doubt other lawyers would qualify themselves for the position. The Judicial Committee as regards Indian cases required strengthening by means of the English judges it received from India, and the Indian administration had for many years been endeavouring to diminish the dignity of the Judicature. Dr. Field, an ex-judge of the High Court of Calcutta, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, dated this policy from thirty-five years ago, and complained of the with-holding the dignity of knighthood from the judges of the High Court presiding over the administration of justice to a population of seventy millions, while the judges of the old Supreme Court were knighted, though their jurisdiction was confined to the town of Calcutta. Then the precedence of the Calcutta judges was taken away, and their salaries were lowered and the position of a Calcutta judge, once worth more than £5000 a year, was now worth little more than half that amount. The last step in lowering the status of the Court was the extension of the period of actual service qualifying for full pension from eleven and a-half to thirteen and a-half years. These alterations made it increasingly difficult to obtain for the High Court the services of men whom it was desirable to appoint. The conditions of life in India were improved for the Civil servants by the hill stations, but the judges of the Calcutta Court had to remain in the plains throughout the hot season. For some time past Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and other Civil servants had treated the High Courts and the magistracy with less than fitting respect.—The Lord Chancellor said that, although the noble lord's notice was in the form of one question, it comprehended two totally different subjects. He only proposed to say something in respect of the first part of the question. The noble lord expressed a hope that he should have forgotten what he said last year. He was very glad to find that the noble lord had forgotten what he said—(laughter)—because his objection to the noble lord then was that he proceeded to discuss at considerable length, and with very scant courtesy towards the learned judges who had decided it, the question that had been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. That night, he was bound to admit, the noble lord had entirely avoided any objection of that sort, and, but for his preamble, he should simply have said in reply to him that he was not able to advise Her Majesty's Government to appoint the assessors whom he suggested, even if it were not a sufficient answer to say that they had no power to do it. He did not agree that there had been any real dissatisfaction with the decision to which the noble lord referred. Where there were two sides to a question he presumed the side against whom the decision had been recorded would be dissatisfied with it, and if they were to proceed to alter the law in every case where there was any dissatisfaction at the decision arrived at there would be a constant oscillation between one law and another. His general answer to the noble lord must be that he did not think that the Government were at all prepared to adopt a new system of administering justice in the Judicial Committee, there being, as he thought, no failure of justice in particular cases. The answer to the first part of the noble lord's question was simply in the negative.—The Marquis of Salisbury: As my noble and learned friend has divided the question into two, perhaps I had better reply to the end of it. But I shall not deal with it in any more satisfactory way, because the only thing I can say is that it is not according to precedent to draw into discussion the use which Her Majesty may make of her prerogative of conferring honour, and I should be sorry to set a bad example in that respect.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

In the Commons on July 9, Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary for India whether he had any information to show that 600 was a low estimate of the number of persons killed in the recent riots in the city of Calcutta.—Lord G. Hamilton: So far from 600 being a low estimate of the persons killed in the recent riots in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the real number seems to be seven ascertained deaths. The following is the latest telegraphic information that I have received on the subject, dated July 8:—"Your telegram of yesterday. Government of Bengal reports number of killed during riots seven—(cries of "Oh")—estimated number of wounded about twenty, of whom four or five may have since died, the bodies being disposed of by their relatives. Calcutta reported quiet to-day, and Mohammedan leaders scrupulously exerting themselves to allay excitement. Mill hands quiet."—Mr. S. Smith asked the noble lord whether the *Times'* correspondent had not put the number at 600, and whether other estimates did not put it as high as 1500.—Lord G. Hamilton: I do not know where the hon. gentleman gets his information from, but I have given him the figures from the authentic report.

THE ENLISTING OF EURASIANS.

Captain Pirie asked the Secretary for India whether the system of enlisting Eurasians (the descendants of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen in India) into the British Army in India, as carried on in past years, might now, in view of the strongly-expressed desire of this class of Her Majesty's subjects, receive more distinct encouragement from the Government.—Lord G. Hamilton: The question has been more than once carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government, who are not prepared to make any change in the regulations under which this class can enlist in the British Army.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the difficulties encountered in the famine relief of the large province of Chota Nagpur, owing to the absence of railway communication over an area of 21,030 square miles, with a population of over four millions; and whether any and what steps were contemplated for opening up railway communication throughout the province, both for facilitating famine relief and developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the district.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that there was at one time some difficulty in connection with the supply of food to Palamow, but I have heard of no other cases of difficulty in connection with the famine administration of Chota Nagpur. There is a line of railway now under construction in the province of Chota Nagpur by the extension southward of the East Indian Railway system from Moghul Serai to Gya, and eventually to Palamow. Proposals are also under the consideration of the Government of India for the creation of branch lines northward into Chota Nagpur in connection with the Bengal and Nagpur Railway Company's system, which already traverses a portion of the province.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he had received any official information as to the extent of the destruction by the recent earthquake in Assam of the property of the Welsh Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, which had stations in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills and in Sylhet; and whether he had any information as to the position of the missionaries of that society in their present calamitous circumstances.—Lord G. Hamilton: No, sir, I have no information concerning the injury done to the property in question. All telegrams received by me regarding the results of the earthquake have been published tidings by mail have not yet arrived from Assam. The Viceroy's telegram of June 23 said:—"Reassuring news from Sylhet district where damage and distress caused by earthquake are less than was supposed."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.

On Monday, July 12, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether, at the Postal Union Congress held at Washington, Great Britain proposed or announced her intention to reduce the postage to all parts of the world (foreign and Colonial) from 2½d. to 2d. per letter; whether he was aware that about 53,000,000 letters were despatched annually to Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, and of this number of letters only 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 went to our Colonies and India; whether, in consequence of the refusal of the foreign Governments to permit England to reduce her postage rates from 2½d. to 2d., he had called the Chancellor of the Exchequer's attention to the fact that a saving of 53,000,000 halfpennies would be effected, and that the cost of establishing Imperial penny postage would only amount to 30,000,000 halfpennies; and whether he would propose to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the saving through the rejection of Great Britain's proposal should be devoted to establishing penny postage to all parts of the Empire; and also whether he would consent to establish ocean penny postage to our Colonies if he received the written consent of the Prime Ministers and Governments concerned.—Mr. Hanbury: It is the fact that, in accordance with the instructions which they received, the British delegates at the recent Postal Congress announced the intention of Her Majesty's Government to fix the English equivalent of twenty-five centimes at 2d. instead of 2½d. The Postmaster-General is aware that about 53,000,000 letters (including post-cards) are despatched annually abroad, and that about 12,000,000 of this number go to our Colonies and India. The last two paragraphs of the question relate to matters of policy, of a kind which would require the attention of the Government, and could not in any case be conveniently answered within the limits of a reply to a question. This must also be my answer to the hon. member's other question.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

On July 12, in reply to Mr. Thornton, Lord G. Hamilton said: The Government of India have already recognised in their marine orders the excellent conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings. The question of specially recognising the exceptional services of individual officers and men is also under their consideration.

INDIA AND PRISON-MADE GOODS.

The House went into Committee on July 13, on the Foreign Prison-Made Goods Bill. On Clause I Mr. Lough moved an amendment with the object of making the bill apply also to Colonial goods. He contended that they ought to exclude prison-made goods altogether and that there was no reason why they should admit goods that were made in prison in India, Burma, of any or the Colonies.—Mr. Ritchie said he was for once in agreement in principle with the hon. gentleman. If they were to exclude prison-made goods coming from foreign counties he did not see why they should admit them from our Colonies. But the word "foreign" in this act, as in the original act, included "Colonial."—Mr. Warner moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that the words "and Indian" should be added, so that the words in the clause might be "foreign or Colonial and Indian."—Mr. Souttar pointed out that there was an immense amount of work done in the prisons of India and of the native States, including the making of superb carpets. If the right hon. gentleman included India he would do India a very great injustice.—Mr Ritchie said that, in addition to the advice of the Solicitor-General, he had had the advice of the solicitors to the Customs with regard to this matter, and he had been informed that the words in the bill would include any part outside the United Kingdom. They had had a correspondence with the Indian Government on the subject, and the Indian Government stated that they had made inquiries of all the local Governments and Administrations, and that from the information at present before them they saw no ground for objecting to legislation against the importation of prison-made goods if Her Majesty's Government thought it desirable, and they added that they presumed that such a prohibition would not apply to goods not intended for sale.—Mr. Carvell Williams said the bill included all goods, whether for sale or not. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dalziel said it was quite evident from what the right hon. gentleman had said that there was some doubt as to the interpretation of the words "foreign."—Mr. Parker Smith confessed that it was a new light to him that "foreign" should include "Colonial," because prima facie that would not be the case. (Hear, hear.) The position of Indian prison-made goods was absolutely different to that of any other prison-made gooods which they were considering. The goods made in the prisons of India were not of low class workmanship but, on the contrary, of the very highest class. Some of the finest Burmese carving was executed in the gaol of Benares, some of the finest Indian carpets were made in the gaols of Lahore and Benares, some of the finest furniture was made in the gaol of Agra, some of the bestwork in copper and brass in the gaols of Rangoon and Mandalay. The Government of India assumed that the bill only applied to goods that were sent to this country for sale, but he did not think the bill did anything of the kind. (Hear, hear.) The actual things that were sent from the gaols to be sold in England were very few, but almost every traveller in India bought some of these prison products and brought them home with him. What the bill was intended to do was surely to prevent articles from being introduced into this country which would compete with the struggling industries of this country. (Hear hear.)—In the result, both the amendment to the amendment and the amendment were withdrawn. Mr. Parker Smith moved the addition of a proviso that the prohibition should not extend to any goods which were not intended for sale.—Mr. Ritchie admitted that he had considerable sympathy with the object in view, and said the bill was never intended to interfere with articles brought home by travellers and collectors of curiosities. It would be impossible to accept at a moment's notice words to carry out that object, but he promised to consider the matter carefully with a view to the introduction of an amendment at a later stage.—The amendment was withdrawn and the clause was agreed to, as was the second and only other clause of the bill.—Several new clauses were moved and rejected on divisions, but Mr. Ritchie accepted the principle of one exempting goods in transit from the operation of the bill, and promised to consider whether an amendment could be introduced in the House of Lords.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER presided at St. Martin's Town Hall, on July 9, at the annual public meeting of the Ladies' National Association for the Abolition of Government Regulation of Vice. Although admission was by ticket, for which a charge was made, the room was crowded, ladies forming about nine-tenths of the audience.—Mrs. Butler, after a reference to the proposals for the State regulation of vice in South Australia, where the proposal had been dropped, and in New Zealand, said that to them at the present moment the all-absorbing question was the attitude of the Government towards the proposals to introduce some kind of regulation of vice in India. Those proposal were put forward on the ground of regard alone for the health of our troops, but to the members of that association the question could never be so narrowed down. To them it was a question of the women of India. They felt deeply for the young soldiers, but they felt just as deeply for the Indian women.—Sir James Stansfeld, who supported the adoption of the annual report and accounts, said they had now the strongest Government numerically of our time in power, and it had now allowed itself to be led into a snare by the wire-pullers in the interests of the C. D. Acts. The report was adopted.—In supporting the re-election of office-bearers, Mrs. Solly, of Cape Town, pointed out that in Natal, where no regulation of vice existed, there was less than half the venereal disease that there was in Cape Colony, where the C.D. Acts were in operation. Under the influence of General Goodenough, however, the spread of vice and the consequent disease among the troops stationed in Cape Colony had been checked.—On the proposition of Mr. James Stuart, M.P., it was resolved to send a memorial to Lord Salisbury, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Balfour, and other members of the Government, protesting against the proposals of the Indian Government.

INDIAN WIDOWS' PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.

IT is announced that the Queen has graciously accepted an embroidered curtain worked by hundred Indian widows in the Industrial Institute, Amritsar, under the charge of Miss Wanton and Miss Jackson, missionaries of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, as an offering to their Queen-Empress on the sixtieth anniversary of her reign. The Dean of Windsor, who presented the curtain, has received the following letter in reply:—"Windsor Castle, July 2, 1897. My dear Dean,—I have laid before the Queen-Empress the curtain, which was sent through you for presentation to Her Majesty by 100 widows belonging to the Industrial Mission School, at Amritsar. I am commanded to ask that you will insure that Her Majesty's thanks are conveyed to the donors of the gift for this expression of their loyalty and affection. Yours very truly, Arthur Bigge. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

The Queen, at Windsor, conferred the Jubilee Commemoration medal on Mr. Charles Godfrey, bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards, and Mr. Rogan, bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards.

Her Majesty's visitors included Lord and Lady George Hamilton, the Thakur Saheb and Maharani of Gondal, Rajah Ajit Singh of Khetri, and Rajkumar Umaid Singh of Shahpura.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

A PARTY of native officers of the Imperial Indian troops visited Chatham Dockyard accompanied by Colonel Gordon and Captain Campbell, of the Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry. They were received by Admiral-Superintendent Andoe, C.B., and were conducted over the establishment by Mr. Wildish, Civil assistant; Mr. W. E. Martin, secretary to the Admiral-Superintendent; Captain Wilson, of the Endymion; Captain Ferris, of the Minerva; and Captain Onslow of the Theseus. The visitors were particularly interested in the new battleship Illustrious, now approaching completion; the Goliath, one of the new type of battleships, in the building of which many hundreds of men are employed; and the second-class cruiser Vindictive, also in course of construction. The distinguished visitors were entertained at luncheon by Admiral-Superintendent Andoe, and afterwards embarked on a torpedo-boat destroyer, under the command of Commander William De Salis, and went for a trip down the Medway and out to sea. The Indian officers returned to London in the evening.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—July 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A E Staley, BCS
Mr C A Bell, BCS
Mr H Z Darrah, B
Mr J E Acres, B
Mr W N Shilstone, Bo
Mr J Tate, Bo
Lt-Gen G N Channer, CB, VC
Major-Gen Sir M G Gerard
Col M J King-Harman
Lt-Col T Greenaway
Lt-Col C F Masey
Capt A R Braid
Lieut H McConaghey
Lieut F L Galloway
Surg-Lt.Col G S Griffiths
Surg Major R H Charles
Surg Capt C J W Meadows
Comdr W Mitchell, RIM
Rev A H B Brittain

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Le Mesurier, BCS, 6 weeks
Mr G A Grierson, BCS, 2 days
Mr G W Forrest, B, 2 mos
Mr J Sherman, B, 3 mos
Mr C W Hodson, M, 1 day
Mr J W Cherry, M, 3 mos
Col G C Fenwick, till Nov. 20
Col M J King-Harman, till Oct 20
Lt Col H A B Bouldersin, 6 weeks
Capt J B Edwards, D S O, 3½ mos.
Capt W F M Fraser, 6 mos
Lieut F C S P Samborne, 2 mos
Lieut R A Firth, 3 mos
Lieut G R Oakes, 3 mos
Lieut C B Thornhill, 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G A Grierson, BCS
Mr A E Staley, BCS
Mr E A Moran, B
Mr F T Paine, B
Mr H T R Spence, B
Mr S N Wilson, B
Mr W R Cooksey, B
Mr J R Mawson, B
Mr M Scott O'Connor, B
Mr R B Clegg, M C S
Mr C W Hodson, M
Capt W H Hildebrand
Capt H A F Magrath
Lieut W C French
Lt H de B Codrington
Lieut S H Baldwin
Surg Lt W D Hayward

DURING the "rabi" season of 1896-97 in Bengal the increase in the area irrigated was 111,094 acres, or one hundred and eighty per cent. more than that of the corresponding season of the previous year. Of this great advance the bulk was contributed by the Sone Canals system.

COLONEL HILL writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette" that the Dum-Dum bullet is not the same as the bullet invented by General Tweedie, the former having an open base, and the latter a solid base. "What's in a name," asks Colonel Hill. "What we want is a bullet with good stopping power, and it is immaterial what you call it. Dum-Dum is attached to the name of the present bullet to differentiate it from the regulation English pattern.

THE "Chemist and Druggist" has the following note:—The Ootacamund Botanic Gardens celebrate their Jubilee this year. They were opened during the Governorship of the Marquis of Tweeddale, in 1847, and now cover an area of about 51 acres. The object with which the gardens were founded was to improve horticulture in the Madras Presidency; to introduce vegetable productions not indigenous to India, and to further the distribution of seeds and plants. The gardens are estimated to cost more than Rs. 21,000 for the present year; and the expenditure is progressively increasing.

ALMOST every visitor to Ceylon, on leaving the island, takes back some curio from the jeweller's shop, among them tortoise shell articles, such as combs, hairpins, cigarette and card cases, etc. These articles are manufactured at Galle from shells purchased at Colombo, from Borah Merchants, who get their supplies from the Moldive, Laccadives, and Andaman Islands. Very few Ceylon shells are used for the purpose. Very little is known about the mode of shelling tortoises. The tortoises are caught on the shore, and held over a fire, until the flesh which holds the shell gets soft and then is is pulled out and the tortoise is let loose. Needless to say, the animal must suffer excruciating agony under the process; the animal does not die, but it is caught again after some months with a fresh shell on its back to undergo the same inhuman treatment. Do the humane ladies, who use tortoise shell articles know these facts? Several inquiries have been made by members of various Humane societies in London on the subject, and they are going to bring the matter before public notice.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. Clark's furniture, Dog-cart, Horse, &c., at B. B. and C. I. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12 ; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10 ; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6 ; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4 ; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2 ; Pekoe Re. 1 ; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14 ; Souchong ans. 12 ; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A BARGAIN ! ! Second-hand PIANO in excellent condition. Offered very Cheap. Worth a trial. PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opp. Charni Rd. Station, Queen's Rd.

SELLING OFF our entire STOCK of best PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, at 25 per cent. discount. Rare opportunity to present buyers, at SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 12 2 per Case.

MEDICAL.—WANTED, a doubly qualified MEDICAL MAN, as an assistant, from Novr. next for Rangoon. Preference given to a Parsi who is unmarried. Salary Rs. 250. With a house and pony free. Applications with photo to be sent to N. N. PARAKH, 52, Barr Street, Rangoon.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay ; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 1[illegible] per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee, Charges Moderate.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb, Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

KEATING'S POWDER.
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
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Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1893.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.
CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT :
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.
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BOMBAY.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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Germany.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed rights with an introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and Co's s s Candia, 4195 tons, Captain G. K. Wright, will sail to-day for China and Japan with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilva, 993 tons Captain F W Packham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 750 tons Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (28th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Chapman, Lieut Stoddart and Lieut Wemmyss, Mr Govindrao and 34 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 30.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Murray	3104	Barhan	Marmugoa	3-7	F M & Co
B	Othello		Rogers	Karachi		F M & Co
G	Courland	760	Tenton	Natal		D Adoola
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp	5-8	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	517				Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			Sheprd & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Badroo	Marmugoa		Shepd & Co
N	Candia	4195	Wright			P & O Co
P	Idsumi Maru	3225	Nunome	China	3-8	N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Britannia	3413	Parfitt	London	6-8	P & O Co
2	Virawal	2158	Herrington	N F		M M & Co
3	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	8-8	Rubattino Co
4	Kurrachee	2317	Robertson	Antwerp	2-8	J M & Co
5	Shannon	2380	Jephson	Aden	30-7	P & O Co
7	Amphitrite	2336	Mitis	Triste	1-8	A L S N Co
9	India	3545	Robertson			M M & Co
12	Locksley Hall		Collin	Karachi		C Bates
13	Ship Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	5-8	H S Sidick

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Rohilla	3501	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Caledonia s	Andrews	London, July 9.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Shannon s	Jephson	Aden.
	Chanda s w	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Kilwa s	Packham	Calcutta, &c.
	Colaba s	Keddie	Karachi.

The steamer Candia, Captain Wright, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Japan &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Letimbro, for China, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Britannia s, 3413, Parfitt
Locksley Hall s, 2523, Collin
Othello s, 3227, Rogers
Idar s, 2593, Jennings
Kurrachee s, 2317, Robertson
Kt Commander s, 2731, Durant
Haddon Hall s, 2677, Jones
Amphitrite s, 2336, Martinolich
Candia s, 4195, Wright
Letimbro s, 1417, Belsito
Rohilla s, 3216, Cole
Idzumi Maru s, 1999, Numone
Courland s, 745, Tenton
Clan Murray s, 1373, Barham
Jupiter s, 2199, Vasey
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive Rose
R I M S Canning, John
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
R I M S Minto, Baugh
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Chaoner
H M S Hulk Tenasserimt Goodridge
H M S Magdala
I G P F Margarita, Baker

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 28.

Stallard, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Keane, Lt, Bo, Comt T Dept, from leave, from England.

JULY 29.

Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on medical certificate, from Kampti.

JULY 30.

Chapman, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Wemys, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Macpherson, Lt Col, Bo, I S C, from leave, from England.
Stoddart, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Ellis, Lt Col, Bo, 1st D C Lancers, to rejoin, from England.
Peck, Surg Capt, Beng, I M S, on leave, from Khana.
McLaren, Capt, Beng, 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Huin, Lt, Beng, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Brotherhood, 2nd Lt, Beng 18th Hussars from leave, from England.
Stewart, Lt, Punj, A L S, High recalled from leave, from Somaliland.
Seton Browne, Lt, Punj, 1st P Inft, on leave, from Tochi Valley.
Ford, Capt, Punj, R A, on leave, from Tochi Valley.
Brown, Col, Bo Vol Rifles, from leave, from England.
Adams, Lt, Bo R E, from leave, from Canada.
Bank, Capt, Ms Dist Staff, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Banks, Capt, Ms Dist Staff, from leave to Rangoon.
Stallard, Lt, Bo R A, on medical certificate, to England.
Vemyss, Lt, Bo R A, on duty to Poona.
Chapman, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty to Poona.
Smith, Capt, Bo R A, to Garrison Class, to Kasauli.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bo 2nd S Lanc Regt, on medical certificate, to England.
Elliot, Lt Col, Bo 1st D C Lancers, on duty to Neemuch.
Rundle, Lt, Bo R E, on duty to Kirkee.
Moriarl, Capt, Beng, The Royal Irish, on leave to England.
Peck, Surg Capt, Beng I M S, on leave to England.
McLaren, Capt, Beng 13th Hussars, on leave to Waini Tal.
Huin, Lt, Beng 5th Lancers, on leave to Muttra.
Ford, Capt, Punj, R A, on leave to Mecas Mir.
Seton Brown, Lt, Punj 1st P Inft, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Lt, Punj, A and S., High to join to Tochi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st July, 1897.

1. Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D., having returned from leave of absence resumes Command of the Regiment this day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting on the range, at Colaba, to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 29th July :—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Peshawar	Surg. Capt. Wilne, I.M.S., on plague duty care of P. M. O. Bombay District.
Coonoor	Miss Mary Jones, passenger by Caledonia care of The Agent P. and O. Coy.
Allahabad	Thomas Drane care of A. J. Drawydge No. 13 Jessun Street.
Lunidhar, B. G. J. P.	P. Tribhovan Vejl Bhavnagarwala care of Kalbadevi Road.
Lahore, N. W.	Baboo Nabi Buksh of Lahore, Church Gate.
Surat	Shaik Tayebboy Kaokab.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Chral. Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 220 and 221.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 22, 161 and 295. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 181, 212 and 304. Psalm 31. Chant Collection for the European and Eurasian Poor Fund.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymns 4 365, and Queen.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 3, 317 and 324.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.—Hymn 316.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 595, 512 and 477.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Services.
9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.

Service at 7-15 p.m. by Rev. F. Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 276 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 298 and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 31, 97 and 377.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman—Hymns 14, 167 and 239—Part III.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Kershaw. Alms for General expenses.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Seats free, an invitation to all.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 156, 229 and 197.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 523, 292 and 19.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 214 and 212.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 265, 219 and 225.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

THURSDAYS.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service—St. Andrew's.
Evening Service.—Ps. 116, 13, tune 111 ; Hy. 223 ; Par. 35 3, tune 9 ; Ps. 103, tune 154.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday to the extent of four lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 3-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 1s. 2 13-16d.

Consols were unchanged at 113, as also were all the other financial quotations, at 104¾ for French Rentes ; 25·10 fcs. for Paris Exchange on London ; 118¾ for Indian Sterling Loan ; and £63 for Rupee Securities. Discount on Short London Bills, at 3 months' sight, was quoted at 7-8 per cent.; and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 26 3-8d. per oz. ; but in New York the price of the metal was 1 8 cent higher, at 57¼ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87½ dollars.

The Bank of England's weekly Return issued yesterday disclosed no change in the Bank's reserve in relation to its liabilities, the former remaining 51 per cent. of the latter ; while the Bank's rate still stood at 2 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 14,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats ; and the Imports 2,000 bales. Spot prices, as well as prices of American Arrivals, were unchanged, all round. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady at closing.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent yesterday in New York, to 8 cents per lb. ; August Futures 13 points to 7·58 cents ; and December 5 points, to 7·06 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

To-day there has been nothing doing in our local market in ready Cotton, prices being much the same as before. In New Cotton, owing to the rise in American Futures, rates are rather firmer, at Rs. 212 per candy for Broach, and Rs. 166 for Bengal, but no transactions are reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	582	bales.
Wheat	902	cwt.
Linseed	1,097	"
Rapeseed	6,789	"
Poppyseed	793	"
Castorseed	1,729	"
Rice	5,060	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has transpired to-day, consisting chiefly of a line per "Haddon Hall" (s.) to Hamburg, at 8s. 9d. per ton ; and for Antwerp and Havre fair lines have been placed, for August shipment.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills continue to be very scarce ; but re-sales have been offering for September, and rates advanced during the day 1-16d., all round, closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
"	Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
"	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits	"	1s. 3 1-4d.	"
Francs	"	1·60	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been unsteady in tone, and rates after opening at 100 7-16 for both Cash and July Account, for 3½ per Cents, declined to 100 5-16 in the two positions, 100¼ being quoted for August Account.

SHARES have been lifeless, without any change in prices.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 3/4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	26 3/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £36,000,000 ; Decrease, £200,000 ; Public Deposits, £7,700,000 ; Decrease, £300,000 ; Other Deposits, £42,100,000 ; Decrease, £700,000 ; Other Securities, £28,700,000 ; Decrease, £500,000 ; Notes and Gold, £25,500,000 ; Decrease, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia left here for Aden at 5 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla, left here for Aden at 8 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna left here at 4-30 p.m. to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Monday next.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

473,95—M N Saklatwalla—Dorabjee Cooverjee vs Dhunbaiji Janardhan and A.
449,95—Bland and N—Phebe Smith vs Mooljee Ransard and another—Brown and M.
649,96—Maganlal and R—Edward Charles and Brien vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora.
11,97—Hiralal M and M—Karmally Joosab vs Ralph Dause—Thakurdas D and C.
46,97—Khunderao and S—Mahomed Hoosein Abdoola vs Kulsumbi and others—K J Mantri, and Khunderao and S.
71,97—Balkrishna V N K—Narranjee Muljee and another vs Nathubhai Moorarjee and another—Edglow and G.
529,96—Edglow and G—Hassam Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.
459,96—Sorabjee and J—Ramchandra Duvjee vs Luxeman Ramjee—Khunderao and S.
556,96—Khunderao and S—Sitaram Luxmon and others vs Dewjee Ramjee and others—Sorabjee and J.
62,97—Raughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Villabai—Madhowjee V.
117,97—Thakurdas D and C—Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Perbhoy vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and other—ayne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Cause.

155,97—Ardesir H and D—Gangjibhoy Pooaja vs Mooljee Noor Mohomed—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

158,97—Mathubhai and J—Vamalchand Lukhmidas vs Choonilal Manockchand—Daphtary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

60,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S.
68,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
617,96—In person a pauper—Hamabai vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Commissariatwala and another—In person.
197,94—M N Saklatwala—Yonosuke Mitsue and another vs Okerd Khetsey—Ardeshir H and D.
586,96—Thakurdas D and C—Kesserbai vs Jamanadas Lall obhai and other—Ardeshir H and D.
500,96—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmailjee—Brown and M.
375,95—Brown and M—Noorbhoy Esmailjee vs G G Volkart and others—Payne G and S.
177,96—Payne G and S—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Khotubai—Brown and M.
343,95—Brown and M—Khotubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted, but will be subject to Government control.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para, interrupted.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar, interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tingyueh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	10	... p.m.	6	9
Teheran	30	2	50 p.m.	..	19
Suez	30	2	50 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	—	4
" Karachi	..	21	—	1
" Madras	..	20	—	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

SIMLA, 14TH JULY, 1897.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98 :—

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
In the month of May 1897.			
Imports	42,91,992	1,29,59,642	1,72,51,634
Exports	21,69,077	27,30,406	48,89,483
Net Imports	21,23,915	1,02,28,236	1,23,62,151
To the end of the month of 1897, Progressive—			
Imports	84,67,721	2,25,89,516	3,20,57,237
Exports	29,89,643	64,69,712	94,59,355
Net Imports	54,78,078	1,71,19,804	2,25,97,882

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1897	2,11,648	37,15,825*	39,27,473
To the end of the month of May 1897. (Progressive)	4,55,499	47,55,061	52,10,560

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1897	2,39,003	24,97,373	27,36,376
To the end of the month of May 1897 (Progressive)	5,15,006	38,54,415	43,69,421

* Of which Rs. 27,92,812 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—July 9, at 26, Norland square, W., the wife of Lieutenant H. M. M. Brooke, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
LYLE—At Portrush, Ireland, the wife of John Cromie Lyle, Public Works Department, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAUNT—MARSHALL—July 8, at St. Jude's South Kensington, Walter Dickens Daunt, Central India Horse, second son of the late Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to Edith Gladys, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Marshall, late Lancashire Fusiliers, of 63, Harrington gardens, S.W.
DE PREE—HAIG—July 7, at St. James's, Cupar, Cecil de Pree, late 15th King's Hussars, son of the late Colonel de Pree, Surveyor General of India, to Ruth, daughter of Hugh Veitch Haig, of Ramornie.
DYSON—BEADON—July 8, at St. John's, Latton, Wiltshire, George William Dyson, of Netherton, Huddersfield, to Eirene, daughter of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I.
NELIS—THORNHILL—July 7, by license, at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Nelis, 3rd Sikhs, to Anna Smart, youngest daughter of the late Cudbert B. Thornhill, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

AITCHINSON—July 13, at Leydenl House, Mortlake, Surrey Eleanor Carmichael, the second daughter of the late Robert Craig, Esq., Papermaker, Newbattle Mills, N.B., and wife of Brigade-Surgeon J. E. T. Aitchison M.D., C.I.E., Retired H. M. Bengal Medical Service.
BALLARDIE—July 11, at 10, Victoria-crescent, Dowan Hall, Glasgow, Muriel Nowa, daughter of George M. Ballardie, Newera Elliya, Ceylon.
FRASER-TYTLER—July 9, at Great Yarmouth, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Patrick Fraser-Tytler, of Her Majesty's Madras Army, Retired List.
JOHNSTON—July 13, at 39, Hyde Park-square, James Gilbert Johnston, Captain Retired, Royal (Madras) Engineers, aged 80.
JOSEPH—July 12, at Clifton, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Joseph Bombay Staff Corps, aged 54.
WILTON—July 11, at Southsea, Major John Wilton, Retired List, Her Majesty's Indian Forces, aged 88.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUDD—July 30, at No. 1, Colaba Causeway, James Budd, late Commissariat Department, aged 75 years. Funeral leaves the House at 4 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Irish and Australian papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE—July 12, at Calcutta, Lieutenant Hubert Baillie, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
COUTTS—July 23, at Simla, suddenly of failure of the heart, Mrs. A. Scotts Coutts (of Brunswick House, Simla and Umballa).
CLARKE—July 26, at Allahabad, Joshua Clarke, aged 57.
PARDEW—July 14, at Hope House, Lucknow, Thomas Attwood Francis Pardew, Superintendent, Workshops, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
SHAW—July 26, on board the P. and O. steamer Simla at Colombo, Bessie, wife of W. D. Shaw, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

FORTY-FOUR years of actual experience of the Admiralty affairs and twenty-six years as an expert on-looker entitle a man to give to the world his impressions of the subject that engrossed the attention of his whole life. Sir John Briggs, who from 1827 to 1871 filled different offices at the Admiralty, prepared an interesting record of his reminiscences in "Naval Administrations," a volume which unfortunately he did not live to see published. Lady Briggs, to whose editorial assistance the venerable author gives testimony, had the melancholy pleasure of seeing her husband's book through the press. The reminiscences are full of interesting views on the much-vexed naval question, interspersed with anecdotes, old and new, and good stories of the happy ancient days when science counted for less than it does now in Admiralty matters. It is refreshing to read of the indulgent admission of the boy to a naval cadetship which he had missed by not knowing the capital of Madagascar. His father complained to the Admiralty, and the learned Board discussed the point. Sir Charles Wood, turning to the First Sea Lord, said : "I am sure I don't know what it is called, do you ?" He did not, neither did any of the naval Lords. Sir Charles then turned to Mr. Phinn, Q. C., Permanent Secretary, and said : "You are first class man, perhaps you can tell us !" But he, too, was obliged to reply in the negative. Sir Francis Beaufort, the hydrographer of the Admiralty, was then requested to step into the Board room. Upon the question being put to him he looked very embarrassed, and said he would make inquiries ! But no one in his department could tell him. Some half-hour afterwards a scrap of paper was handed to me with the word Antananarivo, the information being privately furnished by Sir Roderick Murchison ! The Board was greatly amused at the circumstance, and Sir Charles said : "Telegraph instantly for that boy's immediate admission, for it would be too bad to refuse it because he did not know that which the Lords of the Admiralty, the Secretary, and the Hydrographer himself were unable to answer. The examining officers ought never to have put such a ridiculous question to a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, and regard it as a fair test of his geographical knowledge." It is some comfort to think that the conscientious curiosity of the collected Admirals suggested their approaching Sir Roderick Murchison, and that his sense of the fitness of things induced him to give the interesting information confidentially. This discretion saved the story in its pristine innocence for us of a later generation, when good stories of ignorance occur at further intervals in the arid desert of modern learning and scientific minds.

The British Navy is much changed since the days when Sir John Henry Briggs was Reader to the Admiralty, and many of the errors which he pointed out have been amended ; many of the improvements ardently desired and struggled for by successive First Lords have been carried out. The author shows conclusively that the aspirations of the greater number of the Naval Administrators under whom he served had absolutely no support in the Cabinet. The Ministry held office on too slight a tenure to strain the cord on which their portfolios hung by asking what might seem too heavy a sum for the rehabilitation of the navy or for a sufficient increase to its strength to still the fears of the enthusiastic First Lord who yearned to make his ships equal to the task of scouring the seas and valiantly undertaking the defence of our shores. Sir James Graham was almost the only First Lord who had the support of not alone one Cabinet, but of successive Cabinets, and under Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen he had practically a free hand. Lord Spencer, too, had back in his office in more recent days and made enormous progress in the development of our naval resources. But as his programme is subsequent to the period covered by Sir John Briggs' Reminiscences it is not elaborately referred to. He rejoiced in the building of the new and magnificent warships during Lord George Hamilton's and Earl Spencer's reign at the Admiralty. The author with his large experience of sea-men of every rank, and especially of Admirals, remarks drily : "It is as impossible to make a gallant admiral believe that he is past work as Gil Blas found it to convince the Archbishop of Granada that his sermons smelt of apoplexy." The story of the choleric Sir Charles Adam, when First Lord, promptly dismissing a middy who had outstayed his leave, and as precipitately reinstating him when he found the cause was the exigency of a tender leave-taking from a pretty girl, savours of the old gallant times when England, Home and Beauty were at once the toast and the watchword. Tender thoughts of his own lost youth passed through the old Adam's veteran memory, and he recalled the time when he too left his frigate for a flying visit to another pretty girl :—" My frigate was lying off Belem at single anchor, with Blue Peter flying, under orders for England, when I thought I should like to have another kiss of an uncommon pretty Portuguese girl, one Donna Maria Angelina Sebastiana Victoriosa, etc., etc., di Ponjos. I arrived at the door, gave a loud knock, when to my utter astonishment who should open it but Lord St. Vincent himself ! I bowed to the very ground, my cocked hat touching it, and said: "My frigate is ready to start, my Lord, at a moment's notice, riding at single anchor, Blue Peter flying, but I considered it my duty to come to your lordship at the last moment, thinking it just possible you might have some important despatches for the Admiralty.' 'That d——d lie, sir,' said Lord St. Vincent, 'has raised you very much in my estimation ; it proves to me that you are able to meet a sudden and somewhat unpleasant contingency with considerable adroitness ; but you had better be off, or a court-martial might be the consequence.' " For the sake of the memory of all concerned it must be mentioned that Lord St. Vincent had gone to bid good-bye to Sir Charles Adam's best girl's mother, a charming widow. Probably sympathy kept both men from suffering too much on the occasion.

Sir John Briggs is not inclined to gloss over the defects existing in the system of which he was himself part. From time to time questions are asked, and information is carefully collected in order to provide accurate replies. But though foreign nations know everything about our naval programme, and the actual progress made in its development by our ship-builders and our armament makers, the very department on which we rely for the realisation of our own resolutions can with difficulty produce reliable statistics. Why is this ? Sir John Briggs gives what seems a sorry but very candid explanation : "My official experience justifies me in stating that nothing is so difficult to obtain as really accurate information ; the country never gets it, the House of Commons very seldom, and it is doubtful whether the Prime Minister himself is honestly furnished with what he requires. . . . . During the administration of Sir Robert Peel some circumstance occurred which led to his inquiring what steam vessels could be got ready for sea on the shortest possible notice, and he wrote a confidential note to a member of the Board soliciting this information. Private instructions were given to me to prepare the return. I included every steam vessel in it which appeared to me could by any possibility be got ready for sea on short notice. When I presented the list I was told that that was not at all what was wanted. I was then directed to prepare another from the Board-room book enumerating the names of every steam vessel in the Navy, with tonnage, horse-power, etc. This list was at once despatched to Sir Robert Peel. Half-an-hour afterwards his private secretary came to the Admiralty with the return in question and explained what the Prime Minister really required. I was again sent for, and reproduced my original return, which contained the information actually asked for ; but, in order to make a better show, I received positive directions to include not only vessels standing in need of extensive repairs, but several building upon the stocks, for which neither boilers nor machinery had even been ordered. I ventured a protest, but was assured with a smile that if they were really wanted for service they could soon be got ready if pressure was put upon the dockyards. This was a Tory Board, but to my certain knowledge Lord Palmerston, when Prime Minister, was some years after furnished with a return equally inaccurate and misleading. . . . Misrepresentations such as these might lead to the most disastrous consequences." Here we have a conscientious worker outmanœvred by the manu who wanted to make a pretty show in a report and fill the hearts of his superiors with the glow of virtuous self-congratulation which an array of fully built and equipped new ships—on paper—would inevitably produce. The author relates the extraordinary but amusing romance in real life—which indeed in any other age might have been told with acclamation to the marines only—of how when the French Admiral, the Prince de Joinville arrived in the Thames and saluted the Admiral Superintendent of the Nore it was unfortunately found that the guns everywhere were either dismounted or under repair. The Commanding Officers of the engineers and artillery came to report that consequently they could not return the French Admiral's salute. Next came the Flag-captain to explain that his guns were landed and could not be brought into friendly action. The flag-lieutenant rose to the occasion, and observed that there was a small piece of ordnance on the receiving ship, and that it might possibly return the salute without bursting. The Prince de Joinville was informed that his salute would be returned, but he was asked to excuse any want of consecutiveness in the shots as the gun would need to be carefully sponged out after each volley. It was well that the French Admiral was paying a friendly visit in a peaceful age. But the incident was commented on at the time in very scathing terms. We are more ship-shape now-a-days. In Sir John Briggs' "Naval Administrations" many pleasant memories, anecdotes, and coincidences crowd the pages, as well as much serious thought and sound opinion.

THE mortality in Bombay continues high ; nearly double the normal, and it is useless to deny that it occasions a good deal of anxiety. It has attracted the attention of Government, and Sir Charles Ollivant has come to Bombay to make inquiries in person. On Thursday he proceeded to the Municipal Offices, and had a long consultation with Mr. Snow, where the draft of the amendment of the Municipal Act to facilitate registration was also considered. Sir Charles had an interview with Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust. The men employed in the docks and their families are free from sickness ; but the number of applicants for employment who have to be turned idle away is very large. It is unquestionable that the city is suffering from a large influx of people from the famine districts, who have come to Bombay in the hope of finding employment and have been disappointed. They are in a pitiable state of destitution, subsisting on what they can pick up in the streets and about the docks. They have only chance shelter from the monsoon rain. Persons so situated are of course specially susceptible to whatever disease may be prevalent, and thus become a danger to the community at large. It would be advisable to establish camps in which these immigrants could be segregated and supplied with food for a short time while seeking for employment, and if none can be found, they should be sent back to the relief-works in the distressed districts whence they came. It is understood that Sir Charles Ollivant made a somewhat similar suggestion some six weeks since to General Gatacre, namely, to place these waifs and strays in the segregation camps under observation for three days, during which time they would be well fed, and then allowed to seek employment under improved conditions ; failing in this, to be returned to their own country. During the great famine of 1877-78 some ten thousand people from the Deccan swarmed into the city, bringing with them a severe form of relapsing fever, highly contagious, from which many died. To meet this danger to the public health Sir Richard Temple, then Governor, and Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, established camps in which the strangers were lodged and the sick treated in improvised hospitals. It seems highly desirable that similar measures should be taken to meet the circumstances of the present time. Private charity with a little organisation could do much in the same direction and thus deliver the city from one element of danger. There is no evidence of a recrudescence of plague. But it is necessary to guard against such a contingency by unceasing vigilance. A good deal of cholera is daily registered, and choleraic trouble, which is especially fatal to children. The child mortality and that due to cholera would account for a very considerable proportion of the excess of deaths above the normal figure.

THE recipients of famine relief declined by over a hundred and thirty thousand this week. Five provinces, including Bombay, showed increased figures, so that the decrease was spread over six provinces only. That in which the greatest falling off is noticed is the North-West. The rains there have greatly benefited the growing crops, and the sowing and weeding of autumn crops is in progress. Bengal has received general rain, but while it has been excessive in some parts it has been insufficient in others, and indeed is urgently needed in districts where the transplanting of rice is going on. So obstinate has been the rain-god that some districts have been flooded and the crops damaged, whilst an equal division of his favours would have benefited both. Madras, which shows a decrease of seventy-six thousand on relief, reports rainfall slightly in excess in many districts, whilst drinking water is deficient elsewhere. Bombay figures increased by twenty-six thousand, but sowing operations continue ; rice transplanting is proceeding, and the lists would almost seem to call for revision. Agricultur prospects are shown to be brightening at t same time as the numbers in relief incre In the Punjab the harvesting of the spri extra crops is nearly over. Ploughing an sowing of early crops are in progress, and th the condition of the standing crops is more rain is wanted. Prospects are favou on lands irrigated by wells and below the av on those dependent on rain. The outtu extra spring crops is average. The stock of grains has been exhausted in Hissar, w grain is being imported from other parts o Punjab. Locusts appeared in parts of Sh and Dera Ismail Khan districts, but pas without doing any damage. Catt generally in poor condition owing to fodder and over-work, and 258 have die starvation in Rohtak. In Central In ditions are improving, and unless so unforeseen happens the people will fairly well off there. In the Central Pro too the prospect is brightening notwithsta that there was an increase of twenty-f thousand in the number of persons on relief l week. Locusts seem to have been troubleso in all parts of the country, though in none they appear to have done very great damage.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty the oth day announced that the Cape Colony made t gift of a first-class ironclad to the nation. T gift is scarcely unique as only a week bef La Plata presented a neat little cruiser Spain. The cost of the ship to the Span Colonists was £28,000, and they subscrib it voluntarily—a thank-offering for bene received. The cost of the first-class ironc will be thirty times that amount, but the Ca is much richer than La Plata and besides t vessel will be given by the Colony and paid out of the Colonial treasury. Of course Austra has not been lacking in expressions loyalty of this description. Ten years it initiated the present system of con buting to the cost of the Australian Auxili squadron. The idea of presenting a ship two never occurred to its statesmen, but t Cape gives the ship free of any conditio The matter has finally to be approved by t Cape Assembly, but it had authorized Sir G don Sprigg, the Premier, to make the of before his departure for the Jubilee celeb tion. When the approval of the Assembly been obtained, Parliament will adopt a reso tion formally accepting the gift and thank Cape Colony for this tangible display of patr tism. It is not usually well or even polite look a gift horse in the mouth, but Lord Char Beresford seems inclined to engage in t little pastime. He fears there is a danger being led away by emotional patriotism i actions which might create a fruitful source differences and troubles in the future. his opinion, both for strategical and politic reasons, it would be a far-reaching, if not fat mistake to accept the principle that the be contribution of the Colonies in aid of Imperi defence would be in the direction of supplyi money for either building or maintaini ships of the Fleet. But even the ext ordinary demonstration of imperialism not likely to reduce the provision of battl ships to an epidemic. So, there is no occasi for alarm. At the same time he makes a su gestion which may be commended to oth colonies and dependencies for their futu guidance. In Lord Charles's opinion the pr vision of adequate naval bases and arsena strongly fortified and fully equipped wi docks, machinery, and stores, so as to enable fleet to repair and restore in the shorte possible time is more desirable. And he u that Colonial contributions to Imperial defe should consist entirely of local naval bas under their own control, thoroughly equippe in every detail that would enable a fleet t refit and repair damages quickly. Thus opens up a very wide field on which ov bubbling pent-up loyalty may find relief.

THE Imperial Service Lancers, sixteen in number, under Captain W. F. P. Angelo, who were sent to take part in the Diamond Jubilee celebration, returned to Bombay yesterday by the English Mail steamer Caledonia. Several of them were interviewed on board by our representative, and spoke in very high terms of the cordiality of their reception : the grandeur of the pageants they participated in ; the sights of London and Paris ; and the personal interest taken in them by the Queen-Empress. They landed at the Ballard Pier, and marched to the Esplanade Hotel, where they will remain till to-night and then they will leave for their respective destinations.

EVEN Simla, which is usually the healthiest of the Himalayan hill stations, has a great many cases of illness this year. Influenza has for some time been about with a low form of fever, in some cases simulating the enteric, which is prevalent at Dagshai. One medical practitioner alone is said to have seventy cases just now on his list, and the number of individual attacks that one hears of is surprising. So far the cholera reported at Naini Tal has not made an appearance at Simla, but the general impression seems to be that the season is the least healthy there has been for many years.

A COURSE of six lectures on nursing, to be followed by two more on infantile ailments, is announced to be given by Surgeon-Major Treherne, on Friday, afternoons in Simla, under the patronage of Lady White, who is always the first to extend her support to anything of the kind that bids fair to be of real utility. The course commences on August 20th, and continues each Friday subsequently until the latter part of September. Names of ladies desirous of attending are already being registered at Snowdon, and considering the very large number of wives and mothers up here (not to mention the prospective ones), all of whom are certain at one time or another in their Indian careers to have friends and relatives to nurse in the plains, the attendance will no doubt be considerable. A nominal fee will be charged, to be afterwards given to charity, so that the mere frivoler may not be encouraged.

AN unobtrusive but very practical piece of kindness has been done by a number of ladies in Simla this season, who have revived the almost defunct Young Women's Christian Association, and made it into a really attractive resort for the wives and daughters of those who are unable to afford more expensive entertainment. The large collection of Government offices, each with its contingent of European and Eurasian clerks on small pay, adds enormously to the already extensive community of women and girls, who are not in a position to belong to the library in the Town Hall and such like resorts. To all of these the Y. W. C. A. offers a cordial welcome. Mrs. Wace, Mrs. Gore, Miss Clark, Mrs. Hendley, and others have arranged themselves to give readings and homely little receptions in the bright rooms that have been taken opposit the P. W. D. Secretariat for the purpose, and every afternoon one lady or another of the committee well be found giving up all social and other engagements, to attend in person and see after the tea, or the lecture, or the lesson that thoughtful kindness has planned to make the long hours of the rainy evening pass pleasantly and instructively at the Y. W. C. A. This is a great improvement upon the uncomfortable arrangement hitherto in force, by which the Y. M. C. A. gave up the use of their rooms near the Telegraph office to the women and girls for one day each week, and it is needless to say that the change is much appreciated. That it is well managed and cordially supported, is shown by the fact that although barely a month has elapsed since the new rooms were taken, money enough to pay the rent for the whole season has already been raised.

WE learn that Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, Solicitors, have been engaged to memorialize the Government on behalf of the Natu brothers, who have been deported.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd instant, 1 European, 1[illegible] Eurasians, 10 Native Christians, 228 Hindus, and 28 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 281 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 317. The deaths are thus classified :—8 from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 92 from fevers, 23 from dysentery, 5 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous year was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THERE was a sharp shock of earthquake felt in parts of the Nuddea district early in the morning of Sunday last.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of the Burma Military Police Depot at Calcutta for a further period of two years, with effect from 1st April last.

MR. CLOETE, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Hayden, of the Geological Department, lately visited Kuch Behar in connection with the recent earthquake. The result of their inspection is not yet known.

GRAMS

(R'S TELEGRAMS.)

E TROOPS FOR CRETE.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The first battalion of the Lancashire Regiment at Malta has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Crete.

DR. JAMESON'S OFFICERS.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Lansdowne, replying to a question from Lord Carington, said he regretted that nothing in the Report of the South Africa Committee would justify restoring to Dr. Jameson's officers their Commissions.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Ambassadors have drafted the Indemnity Clause in a manner satisfactory to Germany, and it is expected that the terms of peace will be finally settled on Saturday.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

The House of Lords have passed the Workman's Compensation for Accidents Bill.

THE FEELING AGAINST TROOPS AT CANEA.

The European troops at Canea have been ordered to [illegible] their arms if insulted.

INDIAN IRRIGATION.

The "Standard" states that Lord George Hamilton has declined to receive the deputation of Commoners regarding the extension of irrigation in India on the ground that the Indian authorities have already decided the matter.

Probably the question will be raised on the Indian Budget.

THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

FIERCE ATTACK ON CHAKDARA.

THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Colonel Reid, with the 38th Dogras and 35th Sikhs, have got safely into Malakhand.

Major Stewart Beatson, with a Company of the Bengal Lancers, which accompanied Colonel Reid's force, pushed on last night with reserve ammunition, and must have been in time for last night's fighting.

Chakdara was fiercely attacked last night, the fighting continuing until 10 o'clock this morning. The tribesmen, however, were repulsed there also with very heavy loss; casualties on our side being only one Sepoy killed and three slightly wounded.

Colonel Sawyer and other officers who were on leave in India when the attack took place were well on the way this morning, and have by this time probably rejoined their regiments at Malakhand.

Colonel Meiklejohn is now taking the offensive, but the tribesmen are believed to have had nearly enough of it, so they are unlikely to make much of a stand now.

LATER.

The attack on Malakhand Camp last night lasted from 9-30 p. m. to 2-30 a.m.

Our casualties were:—Lieutenant Costello, 24th P. I., severely wounded. As already reported, he had been wounded, but continued to do duty.

Native Ranks.—One killed and seventeen wounded.

It is now reported that the mad fakir is badly wounded, and his companion and supporter has been killed.

The telegram of this morning adds:—Considerable gathering on our right flank; a strong party starting at once to reconnoitre towards Chakdara."

Yet another account says:—The Malakand position was again attacked last night, the tribesmen coming on in greater numbers than ever. Everything, however, was in readiness to receive them with bon-fires lighted up around the camp, so that the advancing fanatics could be seen. As a result the most signal punishment was inflicted by fire from the British force, and attack was repulsed with very heavy loss to the enemy, the mad fakir himself, who has been the origin of the whole trouble being alleged to be amongst the wounded. This changes the whole position of affairs.

One report was that the Bonerwals had risen, and joined the Swatis. This is now contradicted however; and even if true, the lesson taught last night will not be without effect. The details of the fight are not yet received.

FIELD FORCE FOR MALAKHAND.

The Despatch of a Field Force to hold Malakhand and operate against the neighbouring tribes has been sanctioned. It will be under command of General Sir Binden Blood, with Colonel Meiklejohn commanding the 1st Brigade and Brigadiers General Jeffreys commanding the 2nd Brigade.

The Corps are not already in Malakhand. The Brigade will be railed to Nawshera, and thence march to Malakhaand, Nowshera being the base of the operations.

The 1st Brigade will consist of the West Kent Regiment, and 24th, 31st and 45th Bengal Infantry; also Sections A and B of No. 1 British Field Hospital and No. 38, and Sections A and B No. 50, Native Field Hospital.

The 2nd Brigade will comprise of the 35th Bengal Infantry, Guides Infantry, and Sections C and D of No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 37 Native Field Hospital, and Sections C and D of No. 50 Native Field Hospital.

The Divisional Troops will comprise—One Squadron 11th Bengal Lancers; the Guides Cavalry; six Guns of each of Nos. 1 and 7 British Mountain Batteries, and of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery; also No. 5 Company Madras Sappers, No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers; and Section B of No. 13 British Field Hospital.

The line of comminications will have No. 84 Native Field Hospital and section B of No. 1 Field Veterinary Hospital.

General Blood's staff will comprise:—Major Burney, of the Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, of the Central India Horse; Captain Stanton, R. A.; Captain Walters, 24th Bombay Infantry; Captain Norie, Middlesex Regiment; Surgeon-Colonel Thomson: Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, R. A.; Captain Grier, R. A.; Major Blunt, R.E.; Lieutenant Watkins, R.E.; Lieutenant Lathbury; Captain Cookson, R.A.; Major Wharry; Lieutenant Cobbe; Captain Thachwell; Captain Hancock and Veterinary-Captain Mann.

Colonel Meiklejohn's staff will comprise:—Major Hobday, R.A.; Captain Dillon, 40th Pathans; Captain Beville; Captain Camlileri; Lieutenant Harman; Veterinary Captain Walker.

Brigadier-General Joffrey's staff will comprise:—Major Hamilton, of the West Survey regiment; Major Powell of the Gurkhas; Captain Hawkins, Captain Baker, Lieutenant Brooke. and Veterinary Lieutenant Rudd..

Lieutenant-Colonel Schalch will be the Base Commandant, with Captain Scott as Staff Officer at the BaseCaptain,Shore,SectionCommaudent Captain Lincoln Base Commissariat Officer; Lieurenant Vaughan Assistant Base Commissariat Officer; and Lieutenants Weston and Macnaughten Transport Officers.

The troops and followers will be on field service for "batta" etc., from the date of crossing the frontier.

REDUCTION OF QUARANTINE AT CEYLON.

Quarantine imposed in Ceylon on arrivals from Western India is now reduced to ten days from date of departure. The prohibition of landing and transhipment is limited to goods classed "Susceptible."

CROP PROSPECTS.

BETTER CONDITIONS PREVAILING.

This week's crop telegrams show very distinctly improved conditions except in Madras and Upper Burma; though more rain is badly wanted almost everywhere, and food-grain prices have not fallen appreciably.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Finance Department—Mr. Bibdulph, Deputy Auditor-General, is granted two and a-half months' privilege leave, from the 16th instant.

Public Works Department—Mr. Lilley, Executive Engineer, State Railway, has been granted one year and three months' furlough. Executive Engineer Willcocks officiates as Consulting Engineer, Railways, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Selby, on leave.

Military Department—Sub-Conductor Kettle is promoted to be Conductor in the Bombay Commissariat Transport Department; while Sergeant A. Smith is appointed Sub-Conductor. Lieutenant Hand, Royal Indian Marine, is gazetted for one year's furlough.

Mr. Rose, Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, officiates as Examiner, Southern-Mahratta Railway, vice Mr. Shaw on leave.

Mr. A. Wallaston is posted to the Offices of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Account, Bombay.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Military Works Department—Captain Chapman, Royal Engineers, is temporarily transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Quetta Circle, to the Zhob Division, Military Works.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—Erinpura Irregular Force—Lieutenant Tristram, Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieutenant Ford, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Bombay Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, at Ahmedabad, in addition to regimental duties, no qualified officer being available, with effect from July 1897, vice Lieutenant Chitty, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, relieved.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Lieutenent Wilson, in charge Branch Veterinary Hospital, Kamptee, is transferred for duty at Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow, vice Veterinary-Lieutenant A. Rudd, ordered for duty with the Malakhand Field Force.

Lieutenant Brackenbury, 9th Bombay Infantry, has passed the examination laid down in para. 120 G., Army Regulations, in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Chitty, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service eleventh year commenced 5th February 1897). Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, Staff Corps, Commandant, 9th Bombay Infantry, for four months and ten days (pension service twenty-eighth year commenced 24th November 1896.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Engineers—Major Hickson, Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, 3 months' leave on urgent private affairs. Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Croster, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 6 months' leave, on medical certificate. Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Masani, 6 months' leave, on private affairs. 23rd Bombay Rifles—Captain Delamain, 4 days' extension, on private affairs. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Poole, No. 2 Mountain Battery, from 1st July to 30th September 1897, extension on medical certificate.

AN HEIR FOR KOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLAPUR, JULY 30.

Great rejoicings here this evening, owing to the birth of a son and heir to his Highness the Maharaja. This is the first time that a direct heir has been born to the Kolapur Raj for forty years.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

THE transports Nubia, Dilwara, and Dunera will be employed for the movement of troops between England and Bombay next cold season. The first vessel to arrive will be the Simla, about the 22nd October, with the North Staffordsheres and drafts. Either the ninth or tenth voyage will probably be via the Cape to bring the First Middlesex Regiment to India. The West Riding Regiment and the 25th Company of Artillery arrive early in January by the Colonial transport in which the Lancashire Fusiliers leave India.

On enquiry at the Staff Office, we find that the following is the Home trooping programme during the ensuing season, 1897-98:—The first vessel arrives in Bombay on the 8th October with Second East Lancashire Regiment, and leaves on the 15th with details. The second arrives on the 22nd October with 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, and leaves on the 29th October with details. The third arrives on 4th November with J Battery and 52nd Field Battery, and leaves on the 11th with 2nd Manchester for Aden, and 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, thence to England. The fourth arrives on the 19th November with 11th and 26th Field Batteries, and leaves on the 26th with M. Battery, 17th Field, and East Lancashire Regiment. The fifth arrives on the 10th December with 1st South Wales Borders, and leaves on the 17th with 5th and 9th Field Batteries. The sixth arrives on the 24th December with drafts, and leaves on the 31st with details. The seventh arrives on the 6th January (1898) with drafts, and leaves on the 13th with details. The eighth arrives on the 21st January with drafts, and leaves 28th with details. The ninth and tenth arrive on the 10th and 23rd February, respectively, and leave on the 17th February and 2nd March, respectively. One of these two vessels probably comes via Cape bringing 1st Middlesex and taking Home 2nd Middlesex. The eleventh arrives on the 10th March with drafts, and leaves on the 17th with details.

The twelvth voyage, if necessary, will commence from Home and the February relief of the Fith and Ninth Lancerc, First Royal Irish Fusiliers, and First Lincolnshire will be expected under local arrangements. Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Seventh Southern leave India early in January in a Colonial transport which brings 25th Western and 2nd West Riding from the Cape.

The following are the ships engaged:—Nubia, Simla, Dilwara, and Dunera.

THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO THE FRONT.

IN addition to the two Native Field hospitals that were despatched from here to Peshawar and Rawalpindi, Lieutenant F. P. Rundle, in charge No. 2 Section Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company, has been ordered to join the No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, who are ordered to Nowshera. Lieutenant Rundle left yesterday to join at Kirkee. Besides, one Sub-Conductor, two Commissariat clerks, and 24 mules were sent from Bombay last night, and nine mules from Deolali.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

OUR correspondent writes:—Old residents say they have never seen so enthusiastic house as gathered on Saturday night in the little theatre in the Simla Town Hall to enjoy Henry Arthur Jones' "Masqueraders" that the A. D. C. have put upon the boards with lavish hand. The scenery, it is true, costs nothing since Mr. D. E. McCracken has for years constituted himself honorary scenic artist to the amateurs, with results that will bear comparison with far more pretending theatres elsewhare, though the unselfish industry which prompts a busy official to devote the evenings and mornings of long office days to the laborious work, so exquisitely done, of painting the scenery, is a boon that cannot always be continued. But that the club is able to afford the stage furniture of the first scene with its gorgeous gathering of scarlet huntsmen, speaks well for the condition of its finances. The plot of the play is a simple one, and whether or no it be true that two reverend gentlemen left the theatre on the first night of the performance, because they thought some of the situations too amorous, the unmistakeable sobs that I heard behind me in the stalls, and indeed in front and on one side as well, in the last act, when the lovers for the first time briefly united, decide to give each other up and part for ever, because it is their duty to do so, is sufficient proof that in Mrs. Wheeler's able hands the triumph of virtue in the end carries the audience fully with it. Dulcie Larondie (Mrs. Wheeler) is a very pretty barmaid, who permits some gay young squires to put up a kiss from her for auction, the proceeds to be devoted to the support of the widow and children of a poor man who has just been killed, and for whom she has tried in vain to raise help by subscription. The auction turns out a very different affair from what was anticipated, since the bold, bad baron, Sir Brice Skene (Captain Wilkieson), and the girl's shocked lover, David Remon (Mr. Jacob), arrive upon the scene and begin bidding against each other, the longer purse of the Baron eventually triumphing after a fabulous figure has been reached. The Baron signs the cheque and eventually marries the girl, though the faithful lover gets the kiss, and a very sweet one it is, before this takes place. Years then pass, Remon comes into a fortune, and makes a world-wide reputation in science, while the Baron goes from bad to worse, ill-treats his wife and child, loses all his money at cards, and eventually comes to the scandalous point of endeavouring to induce his wife to encourage the advances of her old lover in order to get money out of him for his debauches. The game of cards where Remon stakes his fortune against the Baron's offer to give up his claims upon his wife and child, is one of breathless interest, and the subsequent renunciation scene when Remon has won and carried off the girl, is a very touching one. Dulcie's sister (Mrs. G. A. Anderson), who accompanies the runaway couple, and whose virtuous advice they follow, is inimitable, while the bold, bad Baron carries his audience away so completely, that when called before the curtain by the tumultuous applause that broke up the silence pervading the room in the last act, he was almost more hissed for the actions he personified than clapped for his capital representation of them. Captain Medley made a very good gossipmonger, and Mr. Jacob, a conscientious exponent of Remon's somewhat difficult part, while the old huntsman (Mr. Wroughton) was capital in his rheumatism, though he would have been better if he had spoken more slowly. As for Dulcie Larondie, everyone fell so completely in love will her, that I should not be surprised to hear that the Baron was waylaid and assaulted on his way home for ill-treating her upon the stage. Mrs. Dean's Lady Crandover was also a very creditable bit of acting, and Remon's brother (Mr. Jerrard) did the sympathetic sponge-holder well, though Captain Sampson might have exercised his managerial authority by eliminating the adjective from the "big brother" endearment, considering the relative sizes of the two gentlemen.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

MR. SHERMAN'S DESPATCH.

THE despatch of the United States Secretary of State, of which you will have heard by telegram, came as an unpleasant surprise after the extreme friendliness displayed by the American Government on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. Some say that the document was lent to the *New York Tribune* for its own information, and not for publication. However this may be, it seems strange that a despatch so calculated to produce bad blood should have been published when the authorities at Washington had decided to withhold for the present the complete correspondence on the Behring Sea question between the two Governments. The unusual character of the language Mr. Sherman permits himself to use made some people inclined at first to think that the "Tribune" had been hoaxed. Unfortunately there appears to be no doubt as to the authenticity of one of the most remarkable diplomatic papers that have ever been penned by a responsible minister. Mr. Sherman does not hesitate to accuse the British Government of withholding the report of its naturalist, Professor Thompson, until Dr. Jordan's could be examined and until the former should be enabled to minimize the conclusions of the American expert. "It is not pleasant," continues the despatch, "to have to state that the impartial character, which it has been the custom to attribute to reports of naturalists of high standing, has been greatly impaired by the apparent subjection of this report to the political exigencies of the situation." An accusation of similar conduct, previous to the arbitration in Paris, is followed with an expression of astonishment, discourteously worded, "that Lord Salisbury can reconcile the refusal to entertain the proposals of the President with the interests of his countrymen, to say nothing of the friendly relations which he desires to maintain with the United States, Russia, and Japan." There are other passages couched in equally undiplomatic language. Although the despatch has, of course, made a bad impression here, the significance of the incident is by no means exaggerated, and for the most part English people prefer to let the American press condemn Mr. Sherman rather than to characterise his bad manners in their own words. The "New York Times" which never loses an opportunity of attacking England, declares, of course, that our Government has "acted in outrageously bad faith" and that the English have been "caught cheating," but still blames Mr. Sherman for putting the facts in the most wantonly irritating way. "It is not unfair to describe Mr. Sherman's letter as a string of insults. However these may have been invited by Great Britain, they will certainly not on that account dispose the British public any the more to calm consideration of our case. When so grave an issue is involved, the pleasure of trying to penetrate Lord Salisbury's cuticle is rather childish. The letter is only explainable on the supposition that we have abandoned the attempt to save the seals and get the award honourably carried out. Even in that case a strong, dignified protest reciting the facts, and leaving out epithets, would have been much more to the purpose." The "New York Post" is even more severe. "The political exigencies of the situation" is a locution not used in diplomacy, except where one party wishes to make the continuance of the correspondence difficult. If Lord Salisbury had used it, the phrase whould have been considered impertinent and insulting. If it is not so considered on the other side, it must be because they think that Americans are not used to refined manners and do not recognize the force of words. It will be no wonder if such language results in a polite refusal to reopen the question at this time." The "Post" hits the right nail on the head. There is a homely saying that you cannot expect from a certain quadruped anything but a certain unmusical sound. That proverb seems to represent the attitude of the people of these isles towards the action of the American Secretary of State. But is it not almost time that a great nation like the United States should conform to the usages of diplomacy prevailing in the civilised, though, according to American ideas, slow-going States of Europe?

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

The report of the Select Committee on British South Africa made its appearance to-day, but full summaries were published by all the papers earlier in the week. The conclusions arrived at are exactly what were expected, and it cannot be said that the Committee have succeeded in throwing much fresh light upon the matter. After some preliminary remarks, the report, which consists of less than 17 pages, refers to the inquiry held at the Cape The next heading is, "Mr. Rhodes's evidence." Then comes an "Historical summary," covering four pages. A brief description of the Uitlanders' grievances follows. The headings of the other chapters are:—"Responsibility for the actual Raid," "Responsibility of Directors of the British South Africa Company," Responsibility of Imperial Officers and the Colonial Office," "Imperial Officers at the Cape," "Colonial Office knowledge," "Disobedience to order to produce copy telegrams," "The Raid and Stock Jobbing motives," and "Conclusions." The conclusions are seven in number. I. Great discontent had, for some time previous to the incursion, existed in Johannesburg, arising from the grievances of the Uitlanders. II. Mr. Rhodes occupied a great position in South Africa; he was Prime Minister of the Cape Colony and, beyond all other persons, should have been careful to abstain from such a course of action as that which he adopted. As Managing Director of the British South Africa Company, as Director of the De Beers Consolidated Mines and the Gold Fields of South Africa, Mr. Rhodes controlled a great combination of interests; he used his position and those interests to promote and assist his policy. Whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none for the conduct of a person in Mr. Rhodes' position in subsidising, organising, and stimulating an armed insurrection against the Government of the South African Republic, and employing the forces and resources of the Chartered Company to support such a revolution. He seriously embarrassed both the Imperial and Colonial Governments, and his proceedings resulted in the invasion of the territory of a State which was in friendly relations with Her Majesty, in breach of the obligation to respect the right to self-government of the South African Republic under the Conventions between Her Majesty and that State. Although Dr. Jameson "went in" without Mr. Rhodes' authority, it was always part of the plan that these forces should be used in the Transvaal in support of an insurrection. Nothing could justify such a use of such a force, and Mr. Rhodes' heavy responsibility remains, although Dr. Jameson at the last moment invaded the Transvaal without his direct sanction. III. Such a policy once embarked upon, inevitably involved Mr. Rhodes in grave breaches of duty to those to whom he owed allegiance. He deceived the High Commissioner representing the Imperial Government, he concealed his views from his colleagues in the Colonial Ministry, and from the Board of the British South Africa Company, and led his subordinates to believe that his plans were approved by his superiors. IV. Your Committee have heard the evidence of all the Directors of the British South Africa Company, with the exception of Lord Grey. Of those who were examined, Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire alone had cognisance of Mr. Rhodes' plans. Mr. Beit played a prominent part in the negotiations with the Reform Union; he contributed large sums of money to the revolutionary movement, and must share full responsibility for the consequences. V. There is not the slightest evidence that the late High Commissioner in South Africa, Lord Rosmead, was made acquainted with Mr. Rhodes' plans. The evidence, on the contrary, shows that there was a conspiracy to keep all information on the subject from him. The Committee must, however, express a strong opinion upon the conduct of Sir Graham Bower, who was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in not communicating to the High Commissioner the information which had come to his knowledge. Mr. Newton failed in his duty in a like manner. VI. Neither the Secretary of State for the Colonies nor any of the officials of the Colonial Office received any information which made them, or should have made them or any of them, aware of the plot during its development. VII. Finally, your Committee desire to put on record an absolute and unqualified condemnation of the Raid and of the plans which made it possible. The result caused for the time being grave injury to British influence in South Africa. Public confidence was shaken, race feeling embittered, and serious difficulties were created with neighbouring States. In part II. the committee explain that they have had no time to deal with the second part of the inquiry, relating to the administration of the Chartered Company. "This, however, should not in the opinion of the Committee affect any action which the Executive Government may deem immediately necessary under the circumstances." The report is not signed, but it is understood that it has the approval of all the members of the Committee except Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Blake. Mr. Labouchere's alternative report, which is not included in the Parliament paper, complains that the inquiry concerning the Raid is incomplete and *inter alia* recommends the reinstatement of Sir John Willoughby and the other Army officers who were misled as to the attitude of the Home authorities. There is great opposition to the Report among certain Liberal Stalwarts and Irish Nationalists who want to raise debate on the question. Last evening, Mr. Darling gave notice of his intention on an early day to call attention to the Report of the Select Committee on British South Africa, to their omission to compel certain witnesses to answer, and to inforce the production of certain documentary and other evidence; and to call attention to the omission of certain conclusions from their Report; and particularly to call attention to their not having dealt with the second part of the inquiry, viz., that relating to the Administration of the British South Africa Company; and to move a Resolution. This, however, may be, and probably is only a well-established manœuvre to keep the other side quiet.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

It seems that the Duke of Connaught is not after all to succeed Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant-General of the Army. For some weeks past paragraphs have been appearing at intervals, stating that his Royal Highness had been, or was about to be selected for the post. Whether they were put out as feelers or not, I cannot say; at any rate, the result was not encouraging to those who were desirous of seeing the Duke installed at the WarOffice in a position that would practically give him the reversion to the supreme command of the Forces. On all sides the proposal was either coldly received or hotly condemned. But the credit, if it be creditable, of giving the "coup-de-grace," must be accorded to the "Times." On Tuesday, the leading journal gave considerable prominence to a letter, signed "Civis," protesting against the proposed appointment in terms of almost unnecessary vehemence. The writer even went further than some of the Liberal papers, when he declared that although the Duke is "a keen soldier and an excellent officer within certain well-defined limits," his command at Aldershot has not "to put it in the kindest possible way!" been a success. To make him Adjutant-General over the head of Sir Evelyn Wood, the present Quartermaster-General, is to deal a fatal blow to all hope of Army reform, and even to destroy confidence in the maintenance of the existing standard of military efficiency. "Civis" assumes an intention to promote the Duke in due course to be Commander-in-Chief, and thus to stereotype in an aggravated form the evils from which the nation imagined itself to have escaped on the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge. The writer adds:—"It would be infinitely to be regretted were her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee to be associated in the mind of her people with a step so retrograde and so injurious to the best interests of the Army." On Wednesday the "Daily News" and the "Daily Chronicle" came out with leading articles denouncing the projected appointment as a gross military job, and the former accompanied its denunciations with what Lord Lansdowne's friends think an unfair attack upon him. The War Minister, we are told by the "Daily News," has not proved himself a strong man, while in his speeches and in his Administration there is a want of grit. Incidentally the Liberal organ mentions the interesting fact, that if Lord Rosebery's Government had remained in office a few days longer, Sir Redvers Buller, and not Lord Wolseley, would now be Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. In Thursday's issue of the "Times" appears the following:—"There is reason to believe that it has been decided that the Duke of Connaught shall not succeed Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant-General on the expiry, in October, of the latter's term of office. No successor has yet been appointed, but it is expected in military circles that Sir Evelyn Wood, the Quartermaster-General, will take Sir R. Buller's place." The "St. James' Gazette" objects to the Duke of Connaught becoming Adjutant-General for reasons altogether different from those advanced in other quarters The Adjutant-General, it argues, is a sort of Head Clerk and Secretary to the Military Department. "A Royal Duke is rather too big a person socially for the place. It would be very inconvenient, indeed, for the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War to have as their confidential subordinate an officer who had to be treated with the ceremony proper to a son of the Queen." It appears that Lord Wolseley is not quite the man he was before his illness, and some people are speculating as to what would happen in case he should find himself obliged to resign. There is a general concurrence that if he should unfortunately be compelled to take this step, his successor ought to be Lord Roberts, whose popularity in England seems to increase every day and is now as great as ever it was in India.

MR. MACLEAN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The debate on the third reading of the Workmen (Compensation for Accidents) Bill was enlivened by another of Mr. Maclean's attacks on his "bete noire," the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Reed has an amusing sketch in this week's *Punch*, representing Mr. Chamberlain as a boa constrictor, trying to "assimilate" Mr. Maclean and Mr. James Lowther after having swallowed the rest of the members of the Tory party. If the Colonial Minister has entertained any hope of assimilating the hon. member for Cardiff he will probably abandon it after Mr. Maclean's speech of last night. Mr. Maclean was in a very sarcastic mood. His own constituents, he said, would be harder hit by this Bill than others in the country, and a "distressing feature" was that the victims would be in the Liberal Unionist section. To the great delight of the Opposition, he went on to say that the Liberal Unionist, outside Birmingham, as everybody knew, was not a working man. Working men were either Tory or Radical: they knew no middle course. The Liberal Unionist was for the most part a man of social position and independent means. He had been a town councillor, an alderman, or a magistrate, and thought he was to hold that position all his life; and he had been perfectly taken aback by finding that the man whom he trusted most, the Colonial Secretary, had dealt him a staggering blow in the tenderest part of the human organism—the breeches pocket. After further references to the coming men of the Cardiff coalowners, Mr. Maclean fell foul of Mr. Chamberlain for some critical remarks indulged in by Lord Londonderry (who, by the way, is selling his colleries to a Limited Company), and asked if that was the way to smooth the passage of the Bill through the House of Lords, or to make the peers more eager to accept the right hon. gentleman's dictatorship. Mr. Maclean had no hesitation in saying that the Bill for which Mr. Chamberlain is of course in a pecular sense responsible, is one of pure and unadulterated confiscation, and he concluded by telling his leaders, that to be consistent they must apply the new law to all industries at the cost of the taxpayers.

Mr. Balfour, whose duty it was to sum up the discussion, naturally had to make some reply to Mr. Maclean's onslaught. Mr. Balfour began by ridiculing what he called the attempts of his hon. friend to pin the Tory party to individualism. "I have," said the first Lord of the Treasury, "a great distrust of these isms," and he invited Mr. Maclean to study the history of Tory—"not" he slily observed "Liberal Unionist—legislation" in connection with the great labouring community of the country. "The Tory party had not, indeed, done the whole of the work connected with our labour legislation, but in every branch of that legislation they have been pioneers." "If," he said, "my hon. friend who thinks that we are breaking with the traditions of the Tory party in furthering this Bill, will only study the history of the factory legislation in the forties he will find that the opponents of that legislation were the Radical individualists of whom he is the legitimate heir." Mr. Balfour developed this idea at some further length, and declared his inability to see how the compensation for Accidents Bill differed in principle in any respect from the factory legislation carried in the past by the Tories. Mr. John Ellis, who followed Mr. Maclean, indulged in a characteristic sneer at the latter's expense. He did not, he remarked, hear Mr. Maclean express his intention of voting against the Bill. Mr. Ellis was bound to say he was always surprised at the attitude of those who were willing to wound and yet appeared to be afraid to strike. It seemed to him that if a Bill was a bad one, they ought to go into the lobby against it. The taunt was not altogether justified. In his opening remarks Mr. Maclean explained that when the leaders of both parties came to a conclusion in favour of any Bill a private member could do nothing. As it was, the third reading was adopted *nem con*, but if there had been a division, I do not suppose that Mr. Maclean would have been too timid to back his opinions with his vote. Want of courage is certainly not one of Mr. Maclean's failings as a politician.

THE USURY COMMITTEE.

If the actual proceedings of the House of Commons during the present Session have been unusually dull, the same cannot be said of the work of the Parliamentary committees. Besides the inquiry into the Transvaal raid and the important investigation into the management of the Royal National Lifeboat Association, from which that institution has emerged triumphantly, the sittings of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the practises of money-lenders have been full of interest. The Committee, headed by their Chairman, Mr. T. W. Russell, have made up their minds to get at all the facts, and are not hesitating to adopt extreme measures to compel reluctant witnesses to disclose all they knew. The other day they took the unusual step of sending an officer of the House of Commons to bring up a money-lender who naturally did not want to gave evidence. With another gentleman of the same fraternity, one John Kirkwood, who carries on business as the Southern Counties Deposit Bank, and has traded as the Midland Credit and Deposit Bank, the Sheffield Deposit Bank, the Yorkshire Advance Bank, the Nottingham Advance Bank, the Eastern Advance Bank, as Hadfield and Company, as the London and Counties Deposit Bank, and in his own name, they have also had trouble. When Mr. Kirkwood first appeared before the Committee, on Tuesday, he wished to insist upon giving evidence in his own way, and came into frequent collisions with the Committee. His examination was not finished, and he was ordered to produce certain documents at the next sitting. Yesterday he underwent a searching cross-examination as to his methods. These questions he strongly resented; one of them relating to a Government official who had borrowed money from him he absolutely declined to answer, and persisted in his refusal, after being warned of the possible consequences, on the ground that "it was a scandalous interference between two of her Majesty's subjects," and that the Committee was "an inquisition more cruel than any Spanish inquisition ever was." The public proceedings were then closed for the day, witness being informed that he was not liberated from attendance. When the House met a report was read from the Committee announcing Kirkwood's refusal to answer. Thereupon Mr. Russell moved that Kirkwood "do attend this House to-morrow at 3 o'clock." This afternoon Kirkwood obeyed the summons, and though his manner was not all that could be desired he had the wit to avoid further disagreeable consequences by saying that if the House ordered him to answer the question he would do so. If he had continued his attitude of yesterday the House would probably have ordered him into custody for the rest of the session. Some people challenge the propriety of the Committee in demanding an answer to their question, but there can be no doubt that the disclosures they have already compelled will do good even if legislation be found impracticable or inexpedient. In Ireland especially the course of the inquiry is being closely watched, for it seems that the sister isle is overrun with Jews, who as money-lenders and pedlars are victimising the ignorant peasantry in an unheard of degree. There always were a few Jews in Ireland, but since the Russian persecution the number has very largely increased, and their presence is, according to the Irish press, becoming an economic danger. I do not hear of an influx of Hebrews north of the Tweed. We all know the story of the Solitary Jew, who, after vainly endeavouring to make a living at Aberdeen, announced his intention of returning South, "because," as he explained to the amusement of his Scottish friends, "you are all Jews here." The estimable Mr. Kirkwood admits he has a fortune of £60,000. He would have been a long time making that in Scotland as a money-lender.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS IRISH SUPPORTERS.

The Irish followers of the Government are once more up in arms against their leaders. This time it is not the injustice of the land courts and the iniquities of land legislation that has driven them into incipient revolt, but the fear that Lord Salisbury's Cabinet do really intend to set up an Irish Catholic University in Dublin. A discussion that took place in the House of Commons a week ago seems to show that the matter is if not practically settled at all events not shelved. Mr. Balfour although he was unable to give the Irish members a definite pledge that the scheme would be carried out next year went a long way towards satisfying them. The declarations of the Roman Catholic prelates showed, he said, that they were anxious to have a University started which Roman Catholics might attend, but which, while harmonizing generally with their views, would have its doors as widely open to members of all denominations as Trinity College, Dublin, and the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. These declarations were most important. Some persons still thought that the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland would be a retrograde step, but for his own part he did not sympathize with that view. The Rev. D. Kane, the Pontiff of Orangeism has been warning Mr. Balfour of what will happen if he translates his friendly wishes on this subject into action, and the redoubtable Colonel Saunderson, M.P., is equally outspoken. Addressing a meeting at Lurgan, he said that if this Government were going to be so infatuated as to attempt to buy the support of the Roman Catholic University, the knell of the Government would be sounded.

THE VICTORIAN ERA EXHIBITION AND INDIAN EDUCATION.

Although the Imperial Education Congress at the Earl's Court Exhibition did not attract the immense audiences that the Countess of Warwick in her enthusiasm expected, the meetings were fairly well attended, particularly those relating to the Indian branches of the subject. Mr. H. M. Birdwood's paper, which you will doubtless publish "in extenso," was very interesting and led to a useful discussion. Among those who spoke were Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., and as he has been rather badly treated by the reporters of the London Press I may give an outline of his remarks. It must be remembered that the Congress was organised by the Women's Work Section of the Exhibition. Sir John said that he had long been of opinion that the education of the women of India tended to create a sound conservative force, favourable to settled government. The ancient resistance to the movement was gradually becoming weaker: and among the higher classes there were many excellent men eager to promote it. It was desirable, however, to get the unprogressive majority to help and this was a matter of time; and it would be decidedly unwise to take a hostile position to the caste system which operated strongly in all matters connected with women, marriage, custom and religion. Sir John's experience led him to the same view of caste which had been stated so impressively by Lord Hobhouse: "Caste saved the State from enacting a poor law: and caste settled all matrimonial questions so thoroughly as to save the time of the courts. This was the reason why there were so few reported decisions on the law about native marriages. The people of India paid great respect to the status of wife and mother: as was shown by Mr. Premchand Roychand commemorating his mother in his splendid present to the University of Bombay of the Raja Bai tower. Other speakers had omited to notice the fact that for most of the women of India life was incessant toil which left little time during the day for any kind of reading: most of them were poor and obliged to work hard; and even if there were a general system of free education as in the Boards Schools of England, these causes would for a long time prevent the ordinary population acquiring any education. The Government of India dealing with such a society had to be cautious, and consider the basis of public order as well as the demand for progress among the educated minority. The celebrated or rather notorious Professor Gokhale also read a paper and appears to have captivated the inaccurate lady reporters by his picturesque dress as well as his eloquence. After luncheon more papers were read, that on "The Care of the Sight in Childhood and Youth," by Miss Ellaby, M.D., being particularly good.

BUDDHIST LAW.

The October number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" will contain an article from Sir John Jardine on Buddhist law. The writer will I understand deal with the codes of Manu as existing in Burmah, and their interpretation by the British courts in matters of divorce. He will also refer to the position of women and the existence of supposed customs, of which as a matter of fact there was no trace. I may mention in this connection that Sir John Jardine and Mr. Herbert Birdwood have just been appointed members of the Indian Committee of the Society of Arts. Mr. Birdwood who had sufficiently recovered from his sharp attack of malarial fever to himself read his paper before Lady Warwick's Congress has gone to the South Coast to recruit.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS AND THE TRAVANCORE STATE.

One of the stock arguments used by certain agitators is that natives of India are much better off in the feudatory States than in British India. It is, therefore, rather refreshing to find a member of the "British Committee" of the "National Congress" appealing to the British authorities to secure just treatment for natives in one of these Indian paradises. Mr. Herbert Roberts has given notice of his intention to ask Lord George Hamilton whether "a class known as the Elavas are excluded from all appointments in the State of Travancore on the ground that they belong to a low caste, although they form 16 per cent. of the population of the State and contribue largely to its revenue: whether they are denied admission to most of the Government schools in the State, and whether two graduates of the Madras University (of this class) have recently been compelled to take service under the Madras and Mysore Governments because they were denied a position in their own State: And, whether any, and, if so, what, steps have been taken by the Madras Government through the Political Agent to remedy this state of things in Travancore." It is be hoped that Mr. Roberts will not get into trouble with his colleagues of Palace Chambers, Westminster, for his temerity.

CAPTAIN F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND.

In well-enformed circles it is reported that India is not after all to be deprived of the brilliant services of Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, C. I. E. He has finally decided not to send in his papers and he will return to the Political Department at the expiration of his long leave. Whether the improvement in the state of affairs in South Africa and the dispersion for the time being of the war clouds that hung over the Transvaal have had anything to do with the decision come to by Captain Younghusband I cannot say. By his work for the "Times" as special correspondent in South Africa he has proved that he is like almost all really distinguished travellers, a good journalist, but his political record is higher than his journalistic fame, and the Political Department is not so well off that it can afford to lose one of its most capable officers.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Camoys who was a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen under the past Liberal Government and who was known to rowing men throughout the Empire as the genial President of Henley Regatta; Lord Hindlip, head of the great brewing family of Allsopp; Major-General David Greenhill Anderson, R. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Joseph, late of the Bombay Staff Corps—he entered the service in 1861 and retired in 1894—; Professor Friedrick Althaus of the University College; Captain Denis Bingham, author of several important historical works; Sir Patrick Jennings, a former Prime Minister of New South Wales; and the Rev. William Jenkins, the eccentric clergyman of North London, who was a terror to railway, omnibus, and tramway companies as well as to coal men, whose iniquities he frequently complained in the metropolitan police courts to unsympathetic magistrates.

THE POONA SEDITION.

ARRIVAL OF PROFESSOR GOKHALE.

NO ARREST MADE.

EXPLANATION ASKED FOR BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

IT was confidently asserted on Thursday that on the arrival of the mail steamer Caledonia, on Friday morning, ProfessorGokhale would be arrested by order of Government in connection with the statements made by him to an interviewer as to alleged outrages on women at Poona by soldiers connected with the house inspection.

This rumour received some confirmation by the arrival of Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, followed by Mir Abdul Ali, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, at the Ballard Pier, soon after daybreak, yesterday morning, in readiness to proceed on board the mail steamer on arrival. The good ship Caledonia anchored in the harbour shortly after six o'clock, and upon her approach Mr. Vincent and the Sirdar entered the police launch and made for the vessel. The Customs launch, with preventive officers on board, arrived a few minutes earlier than the police launch, and our representative was amongst those who were upon it. He found Mr. Gokhale on the first saloon deck, chatting with his friend, Mr. Wacha, and was the first to inform them of the arrest of Mr. Tilak and of the Natu brothers. Mr. Gokhale wore a long frock coat of English make, and was looking fairly well. Our representative told him that his statements to the interviewer of the "Manchester Guardian" as to women having been outraged at Poona had caused great sensation. Mr. Gokhale said he was aware of that fact, and also of the denial telegraphed to the Secretary of State by Lord Sandhurst.

"Did the interviewer correctly report your statements?" was asked.

"Yes," said the Professor, "he did on the whole, though there were some inaccuracies. One or two of my remarks were put in a stronger way than was warranted by what I actually said."

"What was your authority for saying that women were outraged at Poona?"

"I said that on the authority of statements made in letters from friends in whose words I believed. I have no doubt that they will be ready to come forward to substantiate what I have said; I would, however, rather not give their names at present."

"What about the statement in the interview that you saw the plague operations being carried on before you left on March 5, although the work did not commence until March 12th?

"I did not say that I saw the plague preventive measures in operation. All I said was that the panic had then commenced: the interviewer has not correctly stated what I told him in this respect."

Meanwhile, Mr. Munshi, Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association, and one or two other political friends of Mr. Gokhale had gathered round and informed him that there were rumours that he would be arrested and his papers searched Both Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Wacha were excited by the news, and were evidently anxious to know what would be done. Mr. Gokhale said that he was ready to meet any charge that might be made against him, but expressed a hope that the police would not do anything calculated to create excitement among the passengers, or to direct their attention unpleasantly to himself. If anything was to be done it should be done quietly.

These hopes were fulfilled, for all that happened was for the Commissioner of Police to take Mr. Gokhale aside and enter into animated conversation with him for half-an-hour or more. It was stated that Mr. Vincent's sealed instructions were to the effect that he should take from Mr. Gokhale an explanation as to the statements he had made in England. At the close of the interview Mr. Gokhale informed our representative that this was what had been done, but he intimated that he would prefer not to give any further information on the subject at present.

About this time, Mr. Deshpande, barister-at-law, arrived on board, and was highly gratified to find that no worse thing had come upon his friend, Mr. Gokhale, than that he had been asked for an explanation. "You can take this young man now; look after him well," said the Police Commissioner jokingly to Mr. Deshpande. Accordingly the barrister assisted Mr. Gokhale to attend to the claims of the Customs authorities, and then chartering a tony they left the vessel. They were evidently anxious to get away as soon as they could. No other passenger cared to trust himself to the small craft in the rough monsoon sea, preferring to breakfast on board and go by the P. and O. Company's passenger launch, which did not start for the Ballard Pier until a quarter to ten. Mr. Vincent was on board this launch, the Sirdar having left two hours earlier in the police launch. Mr. Gokhale was met at the Ballard Pier by several friends.

MR. WACHA'S VIEWS.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha was naturally greatly interested in learning what had happened in Bombay and Poona during the last few days, and it was clear that both upon him and Mr. Gokhale a profound impression had been created. In the course of a conversation with our representative Mr. Wacha remarked that Mr. Gokhale was perhaps indiscreeet in making the allegation as to two women having been outraged. But he had no doubt whatever but that the Professor fully believed the statements communicated to him by his friends on the subject, and had acted in perfect good faith. To the suggestion that Mr. Gokhale might have been duped either directly or indirectly by Mr. Tilak's party, who are opposed to him—Mr. Wacha gave no countenance. "Ghokale," he said, "is far too wary for anything of that kind to happen. He and Mr. Tilak have long been opposed to one another. The *Mahratta* has been misrepresenting and condemning his evidence before the Welby Commission. No chance has been lost to find fault with him since the quarrel took place about the meeting of the Social Conference in the Congress pendal at Poona. I succeeded in bringing about some kind of reconciliation on that occasion, but still they are far from being friends. I do not, however, think that either directly or indirectly Mr. Gokhale was purposely misled by those who are opposed to him. This information came from friends in whom he had confidence. It was, I consider, indiscreet to use it without being sure as to its correctness. I am confident, however, that he had such letters to go upon when he made these allegations."

"I cannot express any opinion upon the arrests," said Mr. Wacha, in reply to a further question "until the details are before me."

"I suppose you are feeling all the better for your journey to England and will soon be in harness again writing on the Native newspapers?"

"Yes, I shall soon be using my pen again," Mr. Wacha remarked; "but I suppose we all must be very careful what we say and write now-a-days;" he added with a smile.

Mr. Wacha spoke approvingly of the fairness with which he was treated when giving his evidence before the Welby Commission. "If other witnesses have, as you say, complained, I have no complaint to make so far as I am personally concerned. The Chairman was very fair, although of course now and then the conservatism of the permanent Treasury official was manifest. The members of the Commission were on the whole very courteous and considerate. The only member who I think was rather unfair in cross-examination was Sir James Peile. But then he looks at Indian questions from quite a different stand point from that of the Native witnesses."

Asked as to his reception outside the Commission, Mr. Wacha said that he had addressed meetings both in London and in large provincial towns, and that considerable interest had been manifested in his remarks. The newspapers, however, were not able to devote much attention to Indian subjects as the Diamond Jubilee absorbed the public thought. In Parliament they had many friends, and a meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Committee which Mr. Gokhale addressed was not without important results.

"In what way?" was asked "Well, the meeting discussed the suggestions that had been made by certain sections of the press for a curtailment of the rights of the Native press. Sir Charles Dilke was present, and afterwards explained to the leaders of the Opposition the feeling of Indians upon the subject. This led Sir William Harcourt to ask that no change should be made in the existing law before Parliament had been informed of the proposals. Lord George Hamilton evaded the request by saying that the Government of India must be allowed to exercise its discretion in the matter. But I believe that since then an arrangement has been come to between the Secretary of State and the Opposition leaders, whereby Parliament will be informed of the intentions of Government before any drastic change is carried out."

At this stage Mr. Wacha was obliged to go to look after his luggage and to speak to his father—a veteran of over eighty years—who, anxious to be assured of the safety of his son, had braved the rough monsoon sea to go on board to meet him.

THE WARRANT AGAINST THE PRINTER OF THE *KESARI*.

The statement made by Mr. Russell that it would take eight days before one of the persons accused in connection with the *Kesari* writings could be brought to Bombay was due to the fact that the printer of the paper, Mr. Hurry Narayen Gokhale, is at Ratnagiri. During the monsoon that zilla town is not reached by sea from Bombay, and it is a very long way from the nearest railway station of the S.-M. Railway. A warrant for Gokhale's arrest was issued on Tuesday and sent for execution to the Superintendent of Police, Ratnagari, but the journey by road being a slow one, Mr. H.N. Gokhale is not likely to arrive in Bombay under police escort until Monday or Tuesday next. The case against Mr. Tilak and the young man Bat will, however, be proceeded with at the Esplanade police Court to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

ROPE ENOUGH.

Owing to his strong political views Mr. Gokhale does not seem to have been a *persona grata* amongst his fellow first class passengers on board the Caledonia; and many of them having seen telegrams at Aden announcing Lord Sandhurst' denial of his statements, watched with a good deal of interest his earnest conversation with the Commissioner of Police. One Anglo-Indian said that he found on talking to him that "he was a pretty hot member." Another passenger remarked as he saw Mr. Gokhale leaving the boat: He's got enough rope given him to get ashore, but he won't be able to get far with it."

TO MEET MR. GOKHALE.

A few days ago the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company received an application, signed by several hundred Brahmin students of Poona, stating they desired to meet Mr. Gokhale on his return from England, and asking whether they might be given the concession of return tickets to Bombay at single fares. The request was refused on the ground that the fares obtaining are quite low enough.

A NATIVE BARRISTER'S VIEW.

"It is not a little singular," said a Hindu barrister-at-law to one of our representatives "that Government should be instituting prosecutions in regard to speeches made at the Shvaji memorial meeting, seeing that the Shivaji movement in the first instance quite had the approval of Government. It was started in 1885, and LordReay, the then Governor, took a warm interest in it, for he felt that it would do good in creating a desire on the part of the Mahrattas to regain some of the physical strength they have lost since they have been a subject race. His Excellency thought that the spirit of emulation and of pride of ancestry that would result would be helpful in developing characterestics in which Mahrattas are lacking. Such gatherings whether they be held in Scotland to commemorate Wallace or in Swizerland to commemorate William Tell are always characterised by great fervour, and too much importance should not be attached to remarks made under such circumstances.

"The best course Government can take now that it has shown its authority," he continued, "is to withdraw these proceedings. All good administrations desire to secure the contentment of the people, but the action of the Bombay Government will have a contrary effect. There is a feeling of unrest abroad, and when we see people arrested and put in prison without trial we can only wonder who will be next. How different things are now to what they were in the old days," he added regretfully, "when Native leaders like Rao Saheb Mandlik and Justice Telang came into constant touch with Government socially and could explain to them the thoughts and feelings of the Native community. Practically speaking we have no such link of communication with Government now, and hence Native opinion is often misinterpreted and misunderstood. The change is one which is the reverse of helpful to the cause of good government."

MR. TILAK IN JAIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak has been removed from the House of Correction to the Common Jail, where he is being treated in the same way as other untried prisoners. His legal advisers and friends are allowed access to him, and his food is sent to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Khare. He seems very restless and unsettled, but says that he fully expected the High Court would refuse the application for bail.

FURTHER SEIZURE OF PAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Last evening the police under Inspector Guider, who was supplied with a warrant from Bombay, searched the residence of Mr. Tilak for the manuscripts of matter which forms the subject of the charge now pending in Bombay. Several documents were taken possession of by police.

This morning Mr. Guider went to the "Aryan Bhusan" press, and seized a quantity of books and papers and despatched them to Bombay.

Mr. Guider, yesterday, took fifteen Native compositors to Faraskhana, where their names and addresses were written and then set free.

THE SITUATION IN POONA.

Just now the feeling in the city is one of intense fear, rather than excitement, as rumours are afloat that additional arrests are to be made on the score of disloyalty to the British Government. No one can say when his turn will come; hence general insecurity prevails among the Brahmins. The Brahmin community feels extremely sorry for being considered seditious by Europeans.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak's papers, the "Kesari" and "Mahratta," will be published as usual, provided the compositors are not needed by the police.

Regarding the editor of the "Poona Waibhav," it is stated that he never visited Poona, and lived at Talegaon for the last two years, and wrote articles from that place. Though he attended no political meetings, his writings are characterized as foolishly strong.

THE NATU FAMILY.

The Jaghirs and other estates belonging to the Natu family are resumed by the Government. Later on provision will be made for the wives and families of the imprisoned gentlemen, as also for their brother, Anna Saheb Natu.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS ON THE PROSECUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The *Indian Daily News* considers the prosecution of Mr. Tilak to be a great mistake. The *Bangobasi* prosecution, it says, failed under far more favourable circumstances.

The *Amritta Bazaar Patrika*, in the course of another article on the arrests says if sedition has been committed it has done no harm to the Empire. The Irish commits sedition every day in their newspapers, but they have not been able to do any mischief by newspaper writings. That any newspaper writing has had anything to do with the Poona murders is a supposition which seems preposterous. The murders were committed by men who had become utterly reckless, and newspaper writing could never influence any man so as to convert him into an assassin.

THE DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE "MALEVOLENT FABRICATION."

MR. CALDWELL asked the Secretary for India, in the House of Commons, on July 9, having regard to the reply given by Lord Sandhurst as to certain allegations relative to the methods adopted at Poona, for the suppression of the plague, and more particularly as to the statement that in the case of the inspection of the inmates of houses there was no possibility of indignity to native women, owing to the presence of lady doctors and other ladies with search parties, whether he would state the number of lady doctors at Poona and their names.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am informed by the Bombay Government that the lady doctors engaged with search parties were Miss Bernard, M.D., Miss Crawley, L.R.C.P., Miss Dids, hospital assistant, Mrs. Goodall, a Parsee with some medical qualifications. Other ladies were Mrs. Taylor, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. Balubai Awte, Hindu; Mrs. Bhimabai Awte, Hindu; Miss E. Barnard, Miss Tarkhad, Hindu; Miss M'Intosh, the Hong Kong nurse, when not employed as a nurse.

Sir M. Bhownaggree said that, arising out of the question, he wished to ask the noble lord whether, besides lady doctors, many other ladies did not, together with independent gentlemen, at Bombay, Poona, and other plague centres, accompany those search parties which went to private houses to perform the works of inspection and other duties in connection with relief measures.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes; I believe that such assistance was given, and I understand that the Government encouraged such assistance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MacNeill: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been directed to a letter of the late Mr. Rand, dated April 9, 1897, stating that women in Poona would not in the future be examined in the public streets for plague spots without the consent of the male members of their families; and whether, having regard to this statement in this letter, he still adheres to the declaration that no charge of indignity inflicted on females by the official of the Indian Government at Poona has been substantiated.

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. gentleman in his question asserts that the late Mr. Rand stated in a letter dated April 9, 1897, that women in Poona were examined in public streets for plague spots. The late Mr. Rand made no such statement in his letter of

April 9. (Hear, hear.) What he said was that no inspection of any females should hereafter take place in the streets if they or their families objected. Upon this word "inspection" the hon. baronet the member for Banffshire chose to put the interpretation attached to the word "examination," that it meant stripping women in the public streets in order to detect plague spots, and currency to this interpretation has been given by the Press. The following telegram from the Government of Bombay disposes of this legend:—"Street inspection mentioned in Rand's letter of April 9 last arose thus: When searching was first instituted, women in many houses remained in dark rooms, where it was impossible to see whether they were ill, so householders were desired to cause their women to come into open place, such as reasonably light room or courtyard or street, merely that it might be seen whether they looked ill. If there appeared reason for actual medical examination, it was conducted with every regard for decency, not in public, and in case of women never by anyone but a woman, unless no objection was raised to examination by a commissioned medical officer. Allegation that women were stripped in street to detect plague symptoms is malevolent fabrication." (Cheers.) "The native gentlemen and lady doctors must have been cognisant of street inspection, as of all that went on." This being so, I adhere to the answer I previously gave to the effect that in the opinion of the Bombay Government no charge has been substantiated that indignity was offered by the search parties to native ladies. (Cheers.)

THE CASE OF GANGADHAR TILAK.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Governor of Bombay has confirmed the nomination of Gangadhar Tilak, of Poona, editor of the *Mahratta* and *Kesari* journals of Poona, to the Legislative Council; and whether he is aware that Gangadhar Tilak, besides publishing attacks upon the British authorities in his papers, has himself made speeches inciting to rebellion; if so, whether the Government of India propose to take any action in this matter.

Mr. Howell had the following question upon the paper: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that Gangadhar Tilak, whose election to the Legislative Council of Bombay is reported to be confirmed by Lord Sandhurst, was some years ago sentenced to a double term of imprisonment for being concerned in a conspiracy to defame a distinguished native statesman, Rao Bahadur W. Burve, Minister of an important native State; and whether the acceptance of this election to the Legislative Council by Lord Sandhurst was concurred in by his two colleagues who, together with Lord Sandhurst, constitute the Government of Bombay.

Lord G. Hamilton: It is true that the nomination of Gangadhar Tilak to the Legislative Council has been confirmed by the Government of Bombay, in whom alone the right of confirming or rejecting is vested under the rules. Gangadhar Tilak was nominated in 1895 to the same position, and he was again nominated in 1897. It is also true that Gangadhar Tilak was some years ago sentenced to imprisonment, that he is the editor to newspapers, and that he has recently made the speech alluded to; but the question whether the articles which have appeared in those newspapers are seditious, and whether that speech contained an incitement to rebellion is a matter of law, as to which the government of Bombay has not at present arrived at any final opinion.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: Does the noble lord propose to take any action in regard to this nomination?

Lord G. Hamilton: I certainly think it would be premature to express an opinion at present.

Mr. MacNeill asked by whom this gentleman was nominated.

Lord G. Hamilton said he believed he was nominated by the central municipal authority of Bombay.

GANGAHDAR TILAK.

On July 13 Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India whether the other two members of the Government of Bombay agreed with the Governor in his acceptance of the nomination of Gangadhar Tilak to the Legislative Council.

Lord G. Hamilton: I stated yesterday in this House that the Governor alone is responsible for the acceptance or refusal of a nomination to the Legislative Council. Members of the Bombay Council do not share this responsibility, and I have therefore no information as to their opinions on the subject of this nomination.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether it was not the usual practice in the cases of appointments of this kind for the head of the Government to consult the other members of the Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: I do not know what the practice is; but as the responsibility rests with the Governor, I think it is undesirable to enlarge that responsibility.

Sir J. Fergusson asked the Secretary of State for India if he would make inquiries into the truth of the allegations reported to have been made by Professor Gokhale, of the Fergusson College, Poona, in the *Manchester Guardian* of July 2 last, for the authority of which he vouched, that two women were violated by British soldiers employed upon the plague search parties, one of whom committed suicide afterwards.

Mr. Parker Smith asked whether Professor Gokhale was the gentleman who addressed a meeting of the hon. members about a week ago on the subject of the plague regulations.

Lord G. Hamilton: As soon as my attention was directed to this allegation I thought it necessary, from the gravity of the accusation made and the apparent authenticity with which it was surrounded, at once to telegraph to the Governor of Bombay asking him to make immediate inquiries as to the truth of the charge. His reply is as follows:—"Regarding Gokhale's statement alleging violation of women, from inquiries I have made I am convinced this is a still more gross and malevolent invention than that about stripping women." (Cheers.) In reply to the second question, I believe my hon. friend is correct, that this is the same individual who recently addressed members of this House in one of the committee rooms.

Sir J. Fergusson: May I ask whether this professor is in receipt of a salary from the Government?

Lord G. Hamilton: No, sir; he is a professor of political economy in a college which obtains a grant from the Bombay Government.

Sir H. Vincent: Who invited the professor? (A laugh. The question was not answered.)

Mr. Townsend: Is it a Government appointment?

Lord G. Hamilton: I cannot answer that, but I think the college authorities appoint.

THE POONA MEMORIAL.

On July 15.—Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could now state what inquiry was made at the time into the detailed allegations of oppression contained in the Poona memorial of May 1 regarding plague administration, and what reply was given to the memorialists.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to an inquiry which I addressed to the Governor of Bombay, I am informed that on the receipt of this memorial Mr. Rand was desired to report upon the allegations which it contained, and that the reply of the Government was postponed until his report should be received. The report was, however, still incomplete at the time of his murder, and consequently no reply has yet been given. I should point out that the memorial was not sent to the Governor until the special plague duties had ceased. There was no ground for considering the possibility of a change of system. I am further informed that all complaints made to Government officers during plague operations were inquired into, and any matters including general allegations were subject to Lord Sandhurst's own personal inquiry.

THE SIVAJI ACCESSION CEREMONY.

Sir M. Bhownaggree, who on rising was received with cheers, asked the Secretary for India whether he was aware that in the last two years an annual celebration to stir up disaffection against England among the natives of India had been set on foot under the designation of the Sivaji Accession ceremony; whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of last month, such celebration took place on a large scale in Poona; when one Professor Paranjpe delivered a discourse, the substance of which was that in discontent lay the root of prosperity, and contentment killed prosperity; also that on the same occasion, a man named Jiniswale stated that Sivaji's ruling passion was a terrible disgust at the humiliation of his country and religion by aliens—that was, the British—and added that he did not see why the saying of the revolutionists in France, that they were not murdering men, but simply removing the thorns in their way, should not be made applicable to the Deccan, of which Poona was the capital; whether he was aware that Gangadhar Tilak, the editor of the *Mahratta* and *Kesari* newspapers, presided at the celebration, and made a speech in which he counselled the murder of Europeans, and the mlenchas—that was, the British—had no charter from God to rule India; and whether any steps had been taken by the local authorities to stop such systematic training of large numbers of people and students, and the incitement of them to such actions as led to the assassination of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayherst within a week of the last Sivaji celebration.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that an annual festival has recently been established in commemoration of Sivaji. I have seen a newspaper report of certain speeches made at the festival which took place last month, and it supports the description given in the second and third paragraphs of the question. The question as to the connection between public incitements to violence and crime is occupying the attention both of the Government of India and of the Government of Bombay, but I am not prepared at present to make any further statement on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

MR. MACNEILL AND SIR M. BHOWNAGREE.

Mr. MacNeill said he desired most respectfully to direct the attention of the Speaker to what he conceived to be an abuse of the notice paper of the House and of the privilege of asking questions. On July 13 notice was given that the following question would be asked to-day. It was a question affecting private character and making personal charges, and it had not been asked:—"Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree,—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that a native paper of Bombay, called the *Gujarati*, has in its issue of the 13th ult., in writing on the sanitary measures under consideration for the protection of the British Army; described the same in English as the Government traffic in women and in the vernacular as the Government brother system; also that the same Journal stated with reference to the statue of Her Majesty which the people of Lahore had decided to erect in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, that the high state officers had carried this proposal with the help of guns and bayonet; and whether the authorities in India had taken any, and if so, what, steps to bring this journal to trial and to stop the continual efforts made by it to incite the native population against British rule." The rule, as he understood it, was distinct that when a personal application was embodied in a question on the notice paper, and got an extensive circulation through that agency, that question ought not to be withdrawn, but the hon. gentleman who put it on the paper should have the courage to ask it. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker: I do not see that the question of the hon. gentleman raises any question of order or privilege. The question which the hon. member has just read is not one which casts any reflection on the personal character of any individual. It is an attack on the policy of the Indian Government by an Indian newspaper, and the hon. member who put the question down was equally entitled to take it off, and has taken it off. If the hon. member, however, desires to have the question answered, of course he is at liberty to put it down himself on the notice paper. (Laughter.)

Sir M. Bhownaggree, as a matter of personal explanation, said that as the hon. gentleman opposite had charged him, impliedly if not explicitly, with not having the courage to put the question which appeared on the notice paper he wished to state why he did not do so. It would be seen that the question which he put ended with almost the same inquiry as that he did not put, and therefore he did not think it necessary to occupy the time of the Secretary of State for India or the house by putting the second question, the withdrawal of which the hon. gentleman, without any adequate justification, had objected to. That was the reason, and the only reason, why he withdrew the question.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, with the Overland mails of 16th July, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashwood, Mr
Allen, Mr G L
Allen, Miss H
Brotherhood, Mr
Benn, Lieut
Benn, Mrs
Beattie, Mr J P
Barley, Miss L E
Brasier, Mr C E
Bennett, Mr and Mrs T J daughter, child and 2 infts
Chandhuri, Mr
Cama, Mr and Mrs N P, and child
Cama, Mr B N
Cama, Mr C N
Comdt, Chatris Singh
Collins Bandmaster H L
Deasey Capt
Dinwoodie, Mr J F
Evans, Mr H B
Elliott, Col
Forbes, Mr
Ford, Capt C H
Fry, Miss
Galloway, Mr and Mrs J
Ghany, Dr
Grant, Mr D
Harris, Mr R L
Harris, Miss
Horn, Miss C
Hall, Dr R D G
Hind, Mr
Johnstone, Mr and Mrs E
Jemadar, Abdul Mujid
Jenkins, Miss C V
Knowles, Mr
Kymer, Mr G
Kidd, Mr and Miss
McKirdy, Mr
Murray, Mr
Macpherson, Col
Martineau, Miss
Mallamah, Mr
Mitra, Dr
Miller, Mr
Mosiel, Mr
Martin, Miss
Nazib, Mr S M
Plummer, Mr H E F
Rushworth, Mr W
Ram, Mr Govind
Robinson, Mr H
Sibthorpe, Mr D A
Service, Mr A G
Smith, Mr A
Southall, Mr W
Thomson, Mr W K
Thomson, Mr J
Thomson, Miss
Umar, Mr S M
Whitburn, Mr H L
Williams, Mr and Mrs I J
Weaver, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr J C
Angelo, Capt F W P
Algie, Mr A F
Adams, Lieut A
Armfield, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Mr R S
Berkeley, Mr H M
Burn, Mr W J
Bell, Mr H E J
Brown, Mr A C
Chand, Mr Sumar
Chand, Mr Sundar
Chatterjee, Mr
Comdt, Kishen Singh
Comdt, Rao Bahadur Dip Singh
Comdt, Dhar Singh
Comdt, Didar Singh
Capt Mir Hasham Ali
Comdr, Rai Bahadur Bhagut Rai
Comdr, Govind Rao Muttean
Comdr, Dand Khan
Comdr, Abdul Gani
Comdt, Nand Singh
Comdt, Karm Beg
Comdt, Nasir Khan
Ceccarini, Mr
David, Mr A
Duffus, Mr James
Davies, Hon Mr Justice
Eales, Mr W J
Gough, Major and Mrs
Gokhale, Mr
Gale, Capt
Hulse, Mr
Haridas, Mr H N
Jemadar, Hara Singh
Lawrence, Mr H N
Leach, Mr E A
MacDowell, Mr J
McGrath, Capt H A F
McLaren, Capt K
Mellis, Col Sir H
Peyton, Capt A H
Parekh, Mr D V
Percy, Mr Matthew
Rai, Mr B L
Rasaldar Sumvat Singh
Ross, Mr R M
Steel, Mr Robert
Sim, Mr R
Smith, Mr A McVicar
Sharpe, Rev A A
Short, Mr James
Sykes, Capt Banks
Shaw, Mr W C
Shorrock, Mr
Tyrell, Mr L G
Wright, Mr and Mrs
Wright, Mr F A
Wacha, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR—Milanda, Mr A A.

FROM ADEN.

Brook-Smith, Capt W C
Doime Radcliffe, Capt H
Cockburn, Lieut J B
Johnstone, Stewart Lieut J

THE RAJA-I-RAJGAN AT HOME.

His Highness the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala at Jullundur, in the Punjab, is the *World's* "Celebrity at Home." Says the writer: The present Raja was born after his father had renounced Christianity and had returned to the religion of his forefathers. He is a Sikh of the Sikhs, and the only use to which the church is now devoted is that of a granary to serve against season of scarcity such as the one from which all India is still suffering. Many persons address him as Maharaja, but except as a token of respect this title is erroneous. His real title, which is one given by the Government on account of the peculiarly loyal services rendered by his father and grandfather, is the far higher-sounding one of "Raja-i-Rajgan" or "King of Kings," and though when you refer to it he smilingly deprecates its literal rendering, he knows that it was given for acts of loyalty and devotion during those troublous Mutiny times which are refreshing to remember in view of the recent sinister events. As he greets you upon your entrance, you cannot fail to be struck by the evidence of high intelligence and kindly nature in his face and manner. His English is unexceptionable, and his natural grace and dignity have, by his cosmopolitan travel and association with cultured people, crystallised into the deportment which we generally consider the peculiar characteristic of English gentlemen.

He has always been noted for his great size. At eighteen years he turned the scales at the same number of stones, but since that age his attention to athletics, hunting, and latterly even to the bicycle, of which he is particularly fond, have all tended to keep him within substantially the same limits. He is a good linguist, and when in Rome lately he conversed in French with King Humbert, and in English with Queen Margherita. He is fairer than most men of Eastern descent, tall, and of a commanding presence. As a keen sportsman and a generous host, the Raja has long been celebrated in Northern India. As the country becomes more thickly peopled and better cultivated, sport such as pigsticking, of which your host is particularly fond, depends for its permanence on the maintenance of the quarry. Owing chiefly to his careful preservation, Kapurthala is one of the few places in India where you can still have a day's ride after the wild pig and be sure of having thoroughly good sport. If you look beyond the face of your host and examine his dress you will find him invariably clothed in purely Eastern costume, which is so much more becoming than the semi-English dress adopted by other princes who are far less Western in ideas and general culture—a close-fitting silk coat, with belt and jewelled buckle, is covered over with a chapkan of exquisite brocade; on his head a huge Sikh turban, decorated with an aigrette of diamonds and a tassel of priceless pearls . . . . On ordinary occasions he affects very little show, and his manner is absolutely simple, courteous, and unaffected. In his public and private character he greatly resembles the young Maharaja of Gwalior. Brought up under the wise and careful guardianship of his former tutor, and now secretary, Mr. Wood, supervised by the Resident, Colonel Massy, and aided by the presence of Surgeon-Major Warburton, the young Raja was well prepared for the onerous duties connected with the administration of his large estates. In this case, fortunately, finis coronat opus, and the young ruler of Kapurthala has emerged from the critical passage from irresponsible minority into that of responsible overlordship in the most satisfactory manner possible. Like his Gwalior analogue, instead of wasting his time in idle dissipation, he works hard, takes the keenest interest in his principality and estates, reads the papers carefully so as to be au courant with the course of events, and has a good library, which, as he himself says, he would like to use much oftener than he has the time to do. Among his other accomplishments, he plays on the piano, and if you press him hard he will even sing "Santa Lucia," with considerable melody. He does not smoke, though he keeps cigars for his friends and—virtue of virtues—he has avoided that destructive Western vice of drinking. He looks after his small family with precisely the same interest as the monogamous Western, and they are provided with English nurses and a French governess.

It has often been remarked that the ordinary Indian princelet, without dropping his own, takes to Western vices as a duck to water, and, like the Punjab sect, which is neither Mahomedan nor Hindu, observes the feasts of both religions and the fasts of neither. Your host appears to have adopted exactly the opposite course. Where his Sikh religion, as in the matter of wine and tobacco, clashes with the European habits of luxury, he follows the former. Where, as in the matter of breaking caste by foreign travel, it needlessly restricts his legitimate freedom of movement, he prefers to follow the more advanced Western customs. Foreign travel, indeed, as he will tell you himself, is his grande passion. The one human instinct, which by a purely conventional interpretation of the ancient Brahminic religious code has been stifled for centuries throughout India has found an enthusiastic exponent in a member of one of its purest, if not most orthodox sects. In 1893 the Raja travelled all through Europe, and even went as far in America as Chicago, and also visited Boston, Washington, and Philadelphia. . . . During the recent Jubilee he has been one of the few Indian Princes who have been able to conscientiously leave their dominions. Fortunately for him, his domains in Oudh, as well as those in Kapurthala, are more favourably served by the monsoon than most of the native States which lie in arid districts, and though the most widespread famine to which India has ever been subjected affected both to some extent, the arrangements made under his direction by Mr. Wood have obviated the necessity of opening relief works. He is, however, anxious about the present monsoon, for should that prove a short one he will, as he declares, hasten back at once in order to meet the distress, which would then be enormous. In the event of the rains proving favourable, he has mapped out a tour back through Europe which will fill up his time until October. After leaving London he will visit Edinburgh, Paris, Trouville, Geneva, Lucerne, Munich, Hamburg, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Nijni Novgorod, Sebastopol, Constantinople, Athens, and Alexandria, and so home. He is particularly anxious to include Russia in his tour, and it is to be hoped that he will publish a more extensive volume on his impressions of his travels, and circulate it in the vernacular among some of the less enlightened inhabitants of India.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER AT LYONS.

HYPNOTIZED BY GOLD.

A Paris correspondent writes:—A young man, named Winterhalter, of German origin, was murdered on July 6 at Lyons, under specially atrocious circumstances. Winterhalter, who was thirty-two years of age, kept a jeweller's shop, and lent small sums of money on valuables. At eight o'clock the other evening he was preparing to close his establishment when a customer presented himself and asked the price of a steel-cased watch. A few moments afterwards the neighbours were alarmed by cries of Murder! Help! Looking through the shop-window they saw a desperate struggle going on, M. Winterhalter being on the ground, while the customer standing over him was slashing at his head with a large knife. The door was quickly forced open and the unfortunate jeweller was found lifeless on the floor. A search in the house subsequently revealed his murderer hidden under a heap of clothes in a cupboard on an upper story. Flinging himself on his knees, the ruffian exclaimed, "It is I! Don't hurt me!" But a friend of the victim, unable to restrain his indignation, smashed a heavy stick on the fellow's head, and knocked him senseless.

After recovering consciousness in the police-station, whither he had been conveyed, the murderer, who is twenty years of age, made the following remarkable confession. His name, he said, was Paul Louis Lamy. He was born at Asnieres on the outskirts of Paris, and had formerly been employed as an electrician by the Western Railway of France. He had just come from Brussels, and, having some money with him, had purchased a watch from M. Winterhalter on the previous day, but as it did not go he had brought it back to be seen to. While showing it to the jeweller, the latter played ostentatiously with various rings and chains of value which were spread on the counter. Lamy had no money left and the sight of gold hypnotized him. He did not know how it happened but there was a knife close to his hand, and, mechanically, he struck out with it. His victim rushed at him with the exclamation, "Scoundrel, you seek to kill me!" Lamy, to use his own expression, "saw red," and struck out with the knife again and again. The shopkeeper fell, and at that moment the murderer was conscious that people were looking at him through the window. Then he sought refuge in flight. The juge d'instruction, after a brief examination, sent Lamy to the central prison, whither he was followed by over a thousand people, shouting, "Death! Death!" The police had great difficulty in preventing him from being lynched.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SEVERE CENSURE OF MR. RHODES.

Mr. Jackson, on the meeting of the House of Commons, on July 13th brought up and laid on the table the report "in dummy" of the Select Committee on the Transvaal Raid. The report was issued as a Parliamentary paper. The main result of the Committee's deliberations is identical with a "forecast" published on July 14th save that the official paper, which consists only of seventeen pages, does not contain the minority report of Mr. Labouchere. The Committee hold that the Jameson Raid was unjustifiable, exonerate Lord Rosmead and Mr. Chamberlain, and censure Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Labouchere presents an independent report, in which he more emphatically denounces the conduct of Mr. Rhodes, and expresses the opinion that Dr. Jameson's military officers should have their commissions restored.

MR. RHODES AND THE CAPE COMMITTEE.

The Committee begin by referring to the reception of the report of the Cape Committee and the Parliamentary papers bearing thereon, and they quote the findings of that Committee and Mr. Rhodes's acceptance of them. On the latter point they lay stress on the language which he used in giving evidence:—"I desire to add that I am willing generally to accept the findings as to facts contained in the report of the Committee of the Cape Parliament." The House of Commons Committee point out that the findings of the Cape Committee showed that with regard to the Chartered Company the principal officials at Cape Town either knew, or were in a position to have known, of the existence of the plot, and that two at least of the directors, Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes were, together with the Administrator, Dr. Jameson, and Dr. Harris, the South African secretary of the company, active as promoters and moving spirits thoughout, and were from time to time kept informed of the preparations; that the date of the inroad was fixed weeks beforehand, and the letter of invitation obtained four weeks before the ostensible date of signature: that during the month of September the pressure for what is called "flotation" came either from Pitsani or from Cape Town, and that the whole movement was largely financed and engineered from outside, and in both cases certain directors and officials of the Chartered Company of British South Africa were active throughout. This report further showed that as regards Rhodes, the Committee could come to no other conclusion than that he was thoroughly acquainted with the preparations that led to the inroad, that in his capacity as controller of the three great joint-stock companies, the British South Africa Company, the De Beers Consolidated Mines and the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa Company he controlled the combinations which rendered such a proceeding as the Jameson raid possible. It is noted that the work of the Cape Committee was rendered incomplete by the absence of important witnesses who were available to give evidence in England, and that the House of Commons Committee were put in a position to prosecute the inquiry beyond the point at which the Cape Committee had been compelled to leave it.

MR. RHODES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RAID.

Mr. Rhodes's evidence before the House of Commons Committee is then commented upon, and the view of the Committee is stated to be that the findings in the report of the Cape Committee leave no room for doubt that Mr. Rhodes must be considered as a principal, for those who acted with him were only more or less important agents. It was then of great moment to discover, by summoning Mr. Rhodes to give evidence, whether he would be prepared to accept the position of principal, and assume the responsibility for the proceedings of those who acted with him or under his instructions. The frank statement of Mr. Rhodes is quoted, and it is pointed out that he dealt with three points particularly appertaining to the subject of the inquiry—namely, the influence of "Outlander grievances" on his conduct and policy, the direct assertion that Dr. Jameson "went in" without his authority, and the concealment of his views from the board of directors of the British South Africa Company. The evidence of Mr. Leonard, Mr. Phillips, and others as to the inception of the rising of the Outlanders is reviewed, together with the arrangements made for concentrating the forces on the frontier of the Transvaal, and with the circumstances attending the raid, the unsuccessful attempt to stop it, and the repudiation by the High Commissioner of Dr. Jameson's action. As to the Outlander grievances, the Committee remark that although they were quite unable to hold that these grievances could properly be made the basis of such extraordinary action as that adopted by Mr. Rhodes and his friends, the Committee determined to admit evidence bearing upon this side of the question in the investigation of the conspiracy against the Transvaal Government, because it had been stated in evidence that the origin of the incursion was owing to the "grievances." As to Mr. Rhodes's statement that Dr. Jameson "went in" without his authority, the Committee find that the evidence confirmed this statement. On the question of the concealment of his views from the board of directors of the British South Africa Company, the Committee point out that the evidence of the directors in England not only confirms Mr. Rhodes's statement, but makes it clear that these gentlemen had no knowledge or suspicion that there was any intention or thought in the mind of any person that the troops of the company might in any event be used for any purpose against the South African Republic. On the other hand, Mr. A. Beit and Mr. J. R. Maguire, Mr. Rhodes's proxy under subsection 2 of Art. 89 of the company's deed of settlement, both admitted they were conversant with the Jameson plan. The Committee are unable to express any opinion as to Lord Grey's responsibility, he being engaged in South Africa on the affairs of the Chartered Company, and therefore unable to give evidence.

THE GOVERNMENT ACQUITTED OF COMPLICITY.

On the questions which the Committee regarded as of great gravity—namely, whether any Imperial officer serving the Crown in South Africa had placed himself in a position involving the direct or indirect responsibility for the policy which culminated in the entry of Dr. Jameson's forces into the Transvaal and whether there was any proof that the officials of the Colonial Office at home had received information that could be assumed to convey a warning of the impending incursion, the Committee make some important statements. As to Lord Rosmead, who was primarily responsible for the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in South Africa, the Committee state, without hesitation and in the most emphatic terms, that there is not an iota of evidence that he had the slightest knowledge of the plot or of the impending use of the troops within the Transvaal, and that in their opinion in most trying and difficult circumstances he did everything that was possible to maintain the honour of his country. As to Sir Graham Bower, they note that he said in his evidence that he received communications in confidence from Mr. Rhodes, and felt bound in honour not to inform the High Commissioner. In this he was wrong. He should have declined to receive Mr. Rhodes's confidential communications as being wholly incompatible with the duty he owed to the High Commissioner. No plea of confidence was permissible in such a case. At this point the report says:—"The Committee are not unwilling to believe that he may have honestly thought from statements made by Mr. Rhodes to him that the High Commissioner would be informed before any decision for using the troops was come to, but it is clear that Sir Graham Bower should have taken steps at the earliest moment to have a clear understanding with Mr. Rhodes on that point, and there is no evidence that this was done." As to Mr. Newton, it is noted that he admitted receiving definite information as to the proposed using of Dr. Jameson's forces in certain eventualities, and did not say a word to the High Commissioner about it, and that in having serious misgivings as to the position in which he was placing himself by his reticence, he allowed himself to be persuaded by Mr. Rhodes that to inform the High Commissioner would be premature. With regard to the question whether there was any proof that the Colonial officials at home had received information that could be assumed to convey a warning of the impending incursion, the Committee answer it in the negative, and they quote the evidence of Mr. Chamberlain, Dr. Harris, and Lord Selborne as to what transpired at the various interviews, and they state that they "fully accept the statements of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the Under-Secretary, and entirely exonerate the officials of the Colonial Office of having been in any sense cognisant of the plan." The Committee make no observation upon the telegrams which passed between Miss Flora Shaw and Mr. Rhodes beyond mentioning the fact of their production. As to Mr. Hawksley's refusal to produce certain telegrams, the Committee were of opinion that if anyone were proceeded against in the matter it should be not Mr. Hawksley, but Mr. Rhodes, by whose orders they were withheld, and such proceedings would have entailed great delay. As to suggestions made, by questions to witnesses and otherwise, that certain persons embarked in the proceedings which culminated in the raid from motives of self-interest of the meanest kind, the Committee feel that in justice they ought to say that no evidence in support of such a charge has been forthcoming, and they therefore hold the charge entirely without foundation.

SUMMARY OF THE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The summary of the Committee's conclusions contains an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none for Mr. Rhodes's conduct in subsidising, organising, and stimulating an armed insurrection against the Government of the South African Republic. They think that Mr. Rhodes's heavy responsibility remains, notwithstanding that at the last moment Dr. Jameson invaded the Transvaal without his direct sanction. The gravity of Mr. Rhodes's transgression is weightily expressed by the Committee, who find that he seriously embarrassed both the Imperial and the Colonial Governments; that his proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity; that he utilised his position and the great interests which he controlled in order to assist and support a revolution; and that he decived the High Commissioner, concealed his views from his colleagues in the Colonial Ministry, and from the Board of the British South Africa Company. Of the directors of the British South Africa Company who were examined, Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire alone, in the opinion of the Committee, had cognisance with Mr. Rhodes's plans; and as Mr. Beit contributed money to the revolutionary movement, he must share full responsibility for the consequences. The Committee, we understand, go on to repeat the opinions expressed above as to the blamelessness of Lord Rosmead, Mr. Chamberlain and his Under-Secretaries, and their opinion that Sir Graham Bowers was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty, and that Mr. Newton failed also, but to a less degree. They unite in condemning the raid, but at the same time express the opinion that nothing is to be gained by proceeding with the proposed extension of the inquiry into the administration of the British South Africa Company.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S REPORT.

Mr. Labouchere, in his report, lays stress on the fact that certain documents which the War Office had the privilege of consulting were not produced to the Committee, and that no application was made for their production, and that, therefore, the Committee were not put in possession of a full knowledge of everything connected with the raid. As to the alleged grievances that were put forward as the explanation of the raid, Mr. Labouchere takes exception to the suggestion that the gold industry was "throttled" by excessive tariffs and duties, and he states that the taxes were economically wrong in their incidence rather than in their amount the low-grade and poor mines being taxed too highly and the rich mines too low. He quotes Mr. Schreiner's evidence to show that the grievances had been much exaggerated, and that if Johannesburg had been left to work out its own salvation matters would have advanced more rapidly than they have. Mr. Labouchere traces the new movement from Mr. Beit's statement that he and Mr. Rhodes thought in May, 1885, that it would be advisable to send some assistance to Johannesburg in the event of a rebellion there, and Mr. Phillips's letter to Mr. Beit stating that "If the spending of money does not bring reform, the only alternative is force, and that will come in time." Mr. Labouchere suggests that the "Jameson plan" was that money should be provided to promote a rising at Johannesburg, and arms were to be smuggled into the town; simultaneously with the rising Dr. Jameson, with the forces of the Chartered Company, was to cross the Transvaal frontier and march on Johannesburg; then as Mr. Rhodes stated, it was intended to establish a provisional government in the Transvaal, and Outlanders and Boers were to be invited to vote whether they preferred a local republic, sending representatives to a Federal Council that was to exercise a sway over the Transvaal and the various States in South Africa under the British rule, or whether the Republic was to be brought to an end and the country was to become an integral portion of the British Empire. This plan, with some additional details, Mr. Labouchere takes to have been put into shape in October at Johannesburg by agreement between Mr. Leonard, Mr. Lionel Phillips, Mr. Rhodes, Colonel Rhodes, and Mr. Hammond. Mr. Harris was in London at this time and was having his famous interviews with Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Labouchere expresses regret that when Mr. Harris offered to give some "confidential information," or words to that effect, Mr. Chamberlain did not insist on being placed in possession of the proffered information before assenting to the cession of the portion of British Bechuanaland to the Chartered Company, inasmuch as Mr. Harris's words implied that he was keeping something back. The circumstances immediately before and after the raid are quoted, and Mr. Rhodes's silence on the Sunday and Monday preceding the raid towards his colleagues and the High Commissioner, and his refusal to join in any proclamation against the raiders, are commented upon as showing that he had no real disposition to arrest Dr. Jameson's action.

The evidence, Mr. Labouchere says, conveys the impression that persons at Johannesburg were induced to join in the plan by the concoction of telegrams intended to convey the impression that the Imperial authorities were cognisant of it, and that Mr. Rhodes gave a pledge to the Johannesburg conspirators that the High Commissioner would go there to mediate as soon as Dr. Jameson had invaded the Transvaal; that Mr. Rhodes revealed the plan to Sir Graham Bower, but pledged him not to reveal it to the High Commissioner, and that a similar pledge was exacted from Mr. Newton. It is further suggested, as proved, that when the Johannesburg conspirators postponed the invasion Mr. Rhodes did not telegraph specific orders to Jameson not to enter, but after hearing that Jameson had crossed the frontier he cabled to Miss Shaw to urge Mr. Chamberlain to support the plan. Mr. Labouchere finds that the plan was concocted by Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes, and was, so far as the part which concerned Johannesburg, sought to be carried out through Mr. Phillips, Mr. Hammond, Colonel Rhodes, and Mr. Leonard, and that the plan was devised and sought to be carried out in order that wealthy men might become more wealthy. As regards Mr. Rhodes it is admitted that he may possibly have been influenced to a certain extent, by a vague, hazy idea of a vast African federation under the British flag, extending from the Nile to Cape Town, in which he would play a leading part; but Mr. Labouchere does not acquit him of being also influenced by financial considerations. What was the exact object sought to be gained by the Chartered Company and those financially interested in it if the plan had succeeded is to Mr. Labouchere not clear; but he does not consider that the high personages on the board of the company did their duty as responsible directors, or that they acted properly in giving Mr. Rhodes such a free hand. He finds from the evidence that the three witnesses in the confidence of Mr. Rhodes were Mr. Maguire, Mr. Beit, and Earl Grey, and that, therefore, the Chartered Company was, owing to the active co-operation of some of its directors in the Johannesburg plan and the culpable negligence of others, responsible to a very considerable extent for the occurrences which the Committee had investigated. He does not find that any persons connected with the Imperial Government in South Africa or with the Government of the Cape Colony were cognisant of the plan except Sir Graham Bower and Mr. Newton.

AN APPEAL FOR THE OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Labouchere finds that Sir John Willoughby and other officers of Her Majesty's Army serving under him who took part in the raid did so in the belief that the raid was undertaken with the knowledge and approval of the Imperial authorities, and that therefore their punishment exceeded their fault, and that it would only be consistent with justice that their commissions should be restored to them. Mr. Labouchere adds that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit merit severe punishment, and he condemns the ex-Premier of Cape Colony in terms which, though strong, are hardly in excess of those employed by the majority of his colleagues in their report, and towards Mr. Beit his language is scarcely less strong. "These two men," he says, "the one a British statesman, the other a financier of German nationality, disgraced the good name of England, which it ought to be the object of all Englishmen to maintain pure and undefiled." The raid, he adds, "was one of the most disgraceful episodes in our country's history, and your Committee emphatically declares that it deserves the severest reprobation." Mr. Labouchere concludes with an expression of regret that the alleged complicity of the Colonial Office was not proved to the bottom, in order the more effectually to remove any idea that there may have been some truth in the statements of witnesses connected with the Jameson plan that the secret aims of Mr. Rhodes were more or less clearly revealed to Mr. Chamberlain and to the late Mr. Fairfield.

THE RACIAL QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

AUCTION BY THE GERMANS.

Open war has been declared between the Germans in Cisleithania, especially in Bohemia, and the Badeni Administration according to a Vienna correspondent. Hostilities were begun immediately after the closing of the Session of Reichsrath by the Government, which every day ordered newspapers to be confiscated, meetings to be dissolved, and members of the Lower House, whose immunity is considered to have expired with the Session, to be prosecuted for their speeches, even for those made at the time when the Reichsrath was still sitting. One member of the Social Democratic Party has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, while several of the German National Deputies are being literally dragged from one Provincial Court to another.

On the other hand, a movement which began in the German towns and villages in Bohemia has spread already to Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, and Steyr, in Upper Austria, and his likely to extend to a great number of other towns and places in which the German Nationals and the German Progressists, who for this purpose are allied, dispose of a majority in the Town or Village Council. The object is to create difficulties for the present Government by refusing Municipal assistance to the State in all matters in which such assistance is not made oligatory by law such as the collection of direct taxes, intervention between the State and individuals in all military matters, the delivery of administrative and judicial papers, trade and labour affairs and a number of smaller functions for which the State has at present neither organisation nor officials, to say nothing of the money that they would be required if the strike of the towns and other communities became general. The State is, however, not easily baffled, since in Austria the Statthalter of each Province is entitled to annul any decision of the Town Council without even assigning a reason, and is also empowered to suspend or to dissolve a Council, and to vest the administration of the town or village in an Imperial Commissioner and a provisional nominated Council, as was done in Vienna before Dr. Lueger was recognised as Burgomaster. As the Municipal strike will begin in some places on Thursday, and in others on July 15, we shall soon hear of the dissolution of dozens of the Councils of the larger towns, and of hundreds of Village Councils, in Bohemia and elsewhere.

In this case, their discomfiture will only serve to increase the bitterness of feeling among the Germans, whose complaints are already beginning to find an echo in Germany itself. A number of schemes have been published for a compromise between the Czechs and Germans, but up to the present none of them has found favour in both quarters, and a reconciliation between the two nationalities is further off than ever. A natural limit is, however, set to the war between the Germans and the Government, and when the term is near its expiration a solution will be found in the enforced resignation of the Badeni Cabinet, which issued the Languages Decrees, and cannot now withdraw them. This limit is the necessity of the members of this year's Austrian Delegation being elected by the Lower House of the Reichsrath, since without it the Supply for the Army, Navy, and Diplomatic Service cannot be voted. It is also necessary to pass a Bill extending the duration of the present Ausgleich with Hungary for another year. I believe October to be the extreme limit of time, and until then Count Badeni will be able freely to exercise his skill in peacemaking between the Czechs and Germans.

MISSIONARIES AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Lord Kinnaird presided at a meeting of peers and members of Parliament, held in Committee-room No. 10, on July 12, "to hear a brief statement on the Indian famine from three missionaries who have just returned from the famine districts." Among those present were Sir John Kennaway, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Schwann, Mr. S. Smith, General Laurie, Mr. Moon, Sir Andrew Scoble, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Tritton. The Rev. Mr. Gill, the first of the missionaries to address the meeting, admitted that the Government had done all in their power to mitigate the distress caused by the famine, and also that the natives had, generally speaking, loyally co-operated; but he said he had found, in some centres where the responsibility of administration rested solely upon natives, that the relief works had not been entirely successful, and he urged that all such works should, as far as possible, be controlled by Europeans. Proceeding to comment upon the reluctance of the natives to go to the relief camps, and the consequent necessity for bringing relief to their very doors, the rev. gentleman pointed out that the difficulties of transport would increase in the rainy season, and that, therefore, private charity would have a wider sphere of action than ever. At the same time, a heavy rainfall was essential if the famine was to be checked, and, unfortunately, the monsoons had not opened auspiciously.—The Rev. Mr. Parsons followed in the same strain, after which Miss Davis a zenana missionary, enlarged upon the hardships which a famine imposed upon the Hindu women, whose habits of seclusion prevented their going out and begging for bread.—Sir M. Bhownaggree, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Gill and his coadjutors, expressed satisfaction at the acknowledgement which had been made of the good offices of the Government, and said the object of the meeting was simply to disabuse members of the notion that the evils of the famine were disappearing, and that nothing further need be done.—Mr. S. Smith seconded the motion, which was adopted nem. con.—*Times*.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

A three days' Education Congress on subjects of Imperial interest was opened in the Empress Theatre of the Earl's Court Exhibition, on July 12, under the auspices of the Education Division of the Women's Work Section, of which the Countess of Warwick is chairman. The first meeting, which dealt with education in the Colonies, was held under the presidency of Lord Loch, who was supported on the platform by, among others, the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., the Countess of Warwick, the Hon. W. P. Reeves (New Zealand), the Bishop of Dunedin (New Zealand), Sir W. Windeyer (Australia), and Mr. Russell (Natal). There was a large attendance of ladies.

On July 13 Lord Hobhouse, in taking the chair, pointed out that our policy of education in India was set on foot under pressure of public opinion from England. That policy had been one of our most successful experiments. We were often taunted, and sometimes justly so, with carrying to the people of India things which they did not want and which were unsuitable for them. It was not so with education. That seemed to be the one European institution into which Indians threw themselves heart and soul, and when he was in Calcutta great sacrifices were made to obtain a university education. What, then, was to be result of this great stimulus applied to the subtle and acute Indian intellect? That it must in some way profoundly affect the social and political aspects of the Indian people they could hardly doubt. It could hardly fail to alter the views of the institution on which Indian society mainly rested—the institution of caste. The best preparation for any change was to have the largest number of men and women with their minds stored with sound knowledge and trained to accurate habits of thought. It had been said that in thus educating India we were forging a weapon which might be turned against us, but statesmen had looked that fair in the face and discarded it, feeling that an intelligent people were less dangerous to deal with than an ignorant people. He believed that the results justified the efforts made, and he trusted that they would not be relaxed through timidity or weariness. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. M. Birdwood read a paper on higher education in India, in the course of which he dealt with the progress made in the Bombay Presidency, since the establishment of the Bombay University. The propositions which he enforced were:—(1) That the British Government have not been unmindful of their duty as regards the provisions of higher education for the people of India; (2) that certain classes of the people had not failed to appreciate our educational policy, and had materially assisted in its development; (3) that so far as the recruitment of certain branches of the public service was concerned, one of the results of that policy might fairly be regarded as successful. He gave detailed particulars of the university system in India, and added that the policy of the Indian Goverment in establishing Universities have been appreciated and supported. There had no doubt been disappointments. They had not been able to throw the net so wide as they would wish. They had not yet conquered the unwillingness of certain communities to take the torch of knowledge from their hands, but they could not put the clock back to please anyone. There were many good men and true among their Indian graduates who had given ample proof of their willingness and ability to help the cause of good government. Examples such as these, quite apart from all considerations having reference to the advancement of learning, afforded the surest justification of the policy of our Indian University Acts, and gave warrant also for the highest hope of the future. If they had taught the Indian schoolboy to "speak the tongue that Shakspere spoke" they had gone far to teach him to love that tongue, and all that had nobly found expression in it; to realise, in short, his share in the precious heritage left to all English-speaking men and women by their greatest speakers, thinkers, and writers.

Professor Gokhale read a paper on female education in India. He remarked that a wide diffusion of female education in all its branches was a factor of the highest value to the true well-being of every nation. In India it assumed additional importance by reason of the bondage of caste and custom, which tried to keep the people tied down to certain fixed ways of life. A combination of enforced ignorance and overdone religion not only made women in India willing victims of customs unjust and hurtful in the highest degree, but it also made them the most formidable, because the most effective, opponents of all change or innovation. A wide diffusion of education among the women of India was the only means of emancipating their minds from the degrading thraldom to ideas inherited through a long past. What had been already accomplished was as nothing compared with what yet remained to be achieved. He had firm faith how that in the course of time all the obstacles would disappear. The opposition of his countrymen to the education of their girls, at one time so general and so pronounced, had already softened into indifference and toleration, and from this to active appreciation was but a single step though he must admit that it was not a short step. Happily, there was no trace of hesitation or misgiving in the minds of their rulers on the subject; and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen in England, to whose sympathy and assistance India was already so much indebted, might well be trusted to continue their good work in the future. (Cheers.)—Sir Wm. Wedderburn urged that the Government should give more active support, both financially and moral, to the great cause of female education in India.—Mrs. Pheroze Thomas, an Indian lady, described the difficulties which beset the Hindu girl or woman who went in for higher education. She mentioned incidentally that they in India had no equivalent for the English "new woman." (Laughter.) Indian girls were bound to be good housewives and mothers—cooking, literature, and matrimony went together.—Miss A. E. Manning thought that the mass of the educated people in India were now in favour of female education.—Sir John Jardine regarded the establishment of a Board school system in the rural districts of India as necessary to any great advance in the educational improvement of the people.—Mr. Das, a native of India, and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, denied that there ever had been or would be any danger in the higher education of the people of India.—Mr. Beck, of India, expressed the opinion that the education given in that country was extremely defective.

In the afternoon Mrs. Fawcett presided. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., read a paper on the medical training of women in England. She mentioned that at the present time there were in Ireland, Scotland, and England six schools of medicine at which women could study with men, four other medical schools for women only, six universities in which they could take the M.D. degree, in addition to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow and of Dublin, and the Apothecaries Hall, London. There was, therefore, now no more difficulty in the way of a woman taking a medical qualification than there was in the case of a man. She considered that there were certain obvious advantages about the mixed schools. They were cheaper, and, moreover, likely to command the services of the best teachers. On the other hand, there were solid advantages from a student's point of view in the separate schools. The life of the students, she thought, tended to be much freer and happier in a school for women only. It must, however, never be forgotten that there was no separateness as to examinations or diplomas. The proposal to found a woman's university would find no favour with medical students. With six universities and three other examining bodies open to them, all of which they shared with men, it was certain that no woman wishing for a medical degree would betake herself to a new woman's university to get it. Women should not think of doing anything else while studying medicine. If they did, they would fail in work and health. Medicine was not a suitable profession for a woman who had great difficulty in living while she was a student. The philosopher's axiom, "Know thyself," was never more true than in the matter of examinations. The attempt to put a quart of gooseberries into a pint mug was sure to be unsuccessful. She was in the habit of saying to students who proposed to aim at the London degree, "Work diligently and honestly at the matriculation examination; if you fail once, you had probably better aim at something humbler; if you fail twice, there is no doubt about it life is too short to spend ten or twelve years over examinations for anything."—Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., read a paper on Medical Women in India. She said that there were now 200 working there, which was an immense advance upon the miserable four who were there only eleven years ago. It seemed impossible, however, to provide for the millions of India with the handful of women now available, whilst few of the medical women had independent sources of income. The first difficulty would cure itself, for the women doctors were really useful and acceptable; there would be such a demand as would shortly create a full supply. The financial question was probably the gravest, and in this connection she appealed to all to devote a special part of their income to the support of the medical women of India.—Miss Ellaby, M.D., who practised as a doctor in Bombay, read a paper on the "Care of the Sight in Childhood and Youth," after which the proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Fawcett for presiding.

HINTS FOR CYCLISTS.

BY SIR F. POLLOCK.

Would you finish in good heart,
Make no bustle at the start:
This, to climbers nothing new,
For the wheel you'll find as true.

One time stave, another stuff,
Man and wheel soon have enough:
Oft and little, oil and meat,
Keeps work light and running sweet.

In the dark or in a crowd
Let your bell ring clear and loud;
But when light and room are plenty
There's no call to ring like twenty.

Keep eyes open and head cool,
Neither break nor waive road-rule:
Of each cross-road take good heed,
Shave not corners at full speed.

Down strange hills with caution ride,
Lest you catch a fall for pride:
When you *know*[*] the coast is clear,
You may coast and never fear.

While back-pedalling may serve,
Hold your brake-power in reserve;
Only bunglers think it made
For each petty downward grade.

Of new-fangled tricks beware,
Good plain tools are best for wear;
Among fittings queer and new
Fads are many, good things few.

[*] Not *think*.

Referring to an Indian newspaper statement that Ishak Khan, the former Governor of Afghan Turkistan, who rebelled against the Ameer's authority, and now lives in excile at Samarkand, has applied to Abdur Rahman Khan for permission to return, the St. Petersburg "Novoye Vremya" of yesterday (July 15) declares compliance with this request to be undesirable on political grounds.

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RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, for its cooling and purifying effects. H. GABLAIS, & CO., 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

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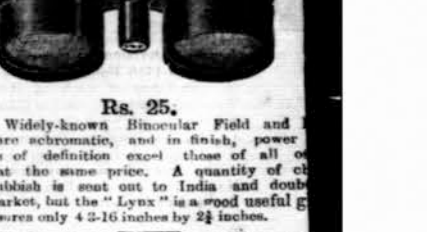

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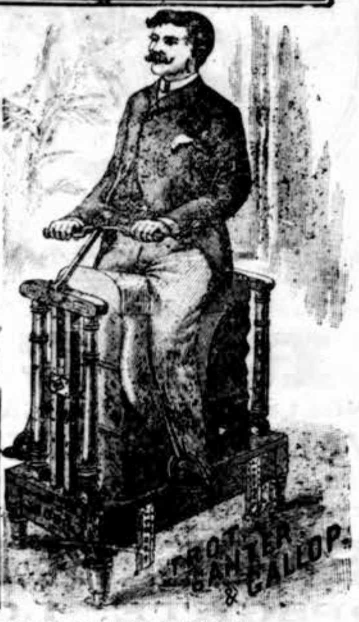
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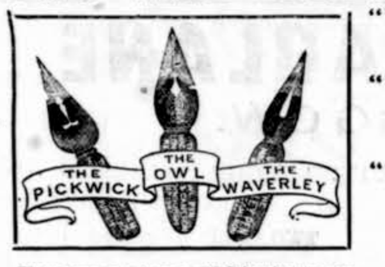

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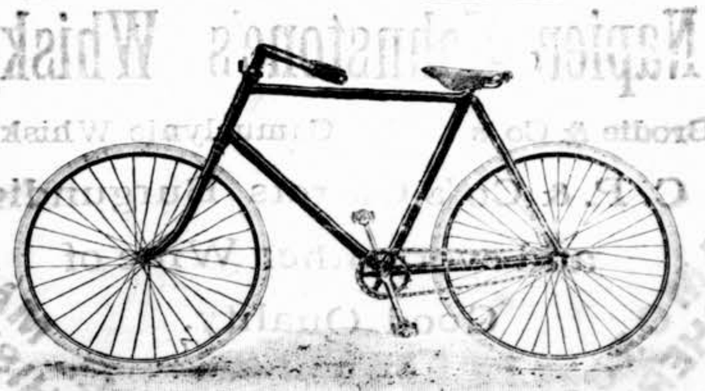

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

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In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analyst.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
¼ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

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HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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Syrup of Phospho-Muriate of QUININE & SAL-AMMONIAC.

It is exceedingly nutritious and speedily [illegible] fortifies the constitution. Its effects are [illegible] convalescence, Anæmia, Indigestion, General [illegible] Nervous Diseases, &c.

Dose.—Half a tea-spoonful to one tea-spoonful [illegible] times daily in a little water.

Price Re. 1-4.

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Dr. S. B. Shroff,
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Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay:—I am very glad to certify that my wife was badly affected with severe COMPLAINT OF LIVER. I tried the best Doctors and Physicians but without success. At last I have been advised by my friend to try "Syrup of Phospho-Muriate of Quinine and Sal-Ammoniac" for some time. This she continued to take and has restored her to health fully. I would recommend this medicine to any one who has the same complaint.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
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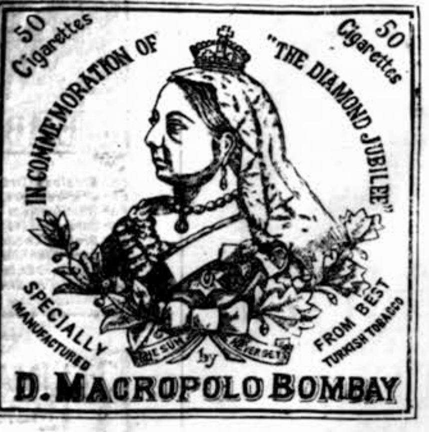
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IN COMMEMORATION OF "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE"
50 Cigarettes
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED by FROM BEST TURKISH TOBACCO
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Per Box of 50, Re. 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

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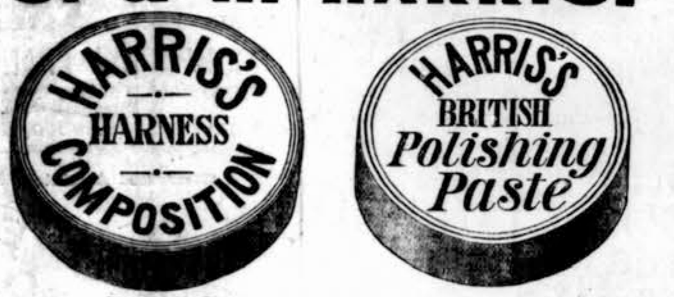
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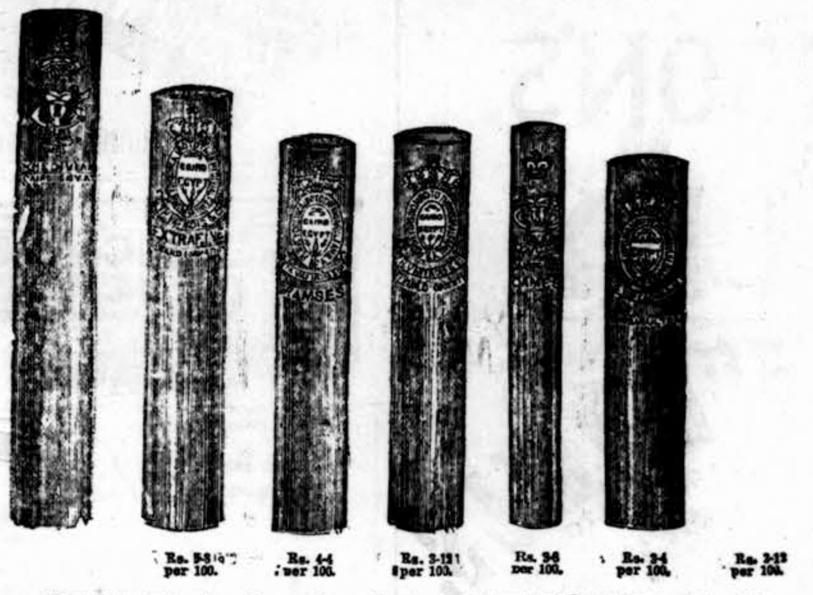

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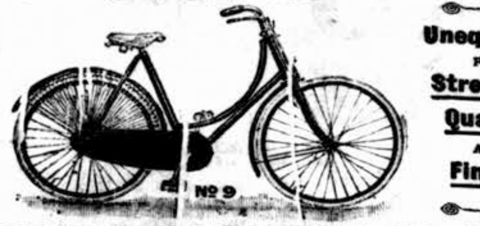

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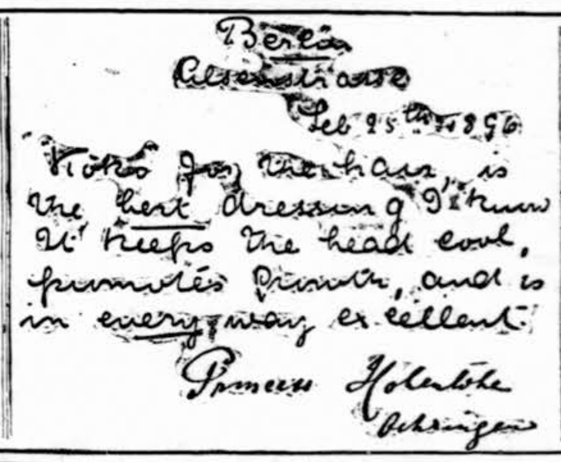

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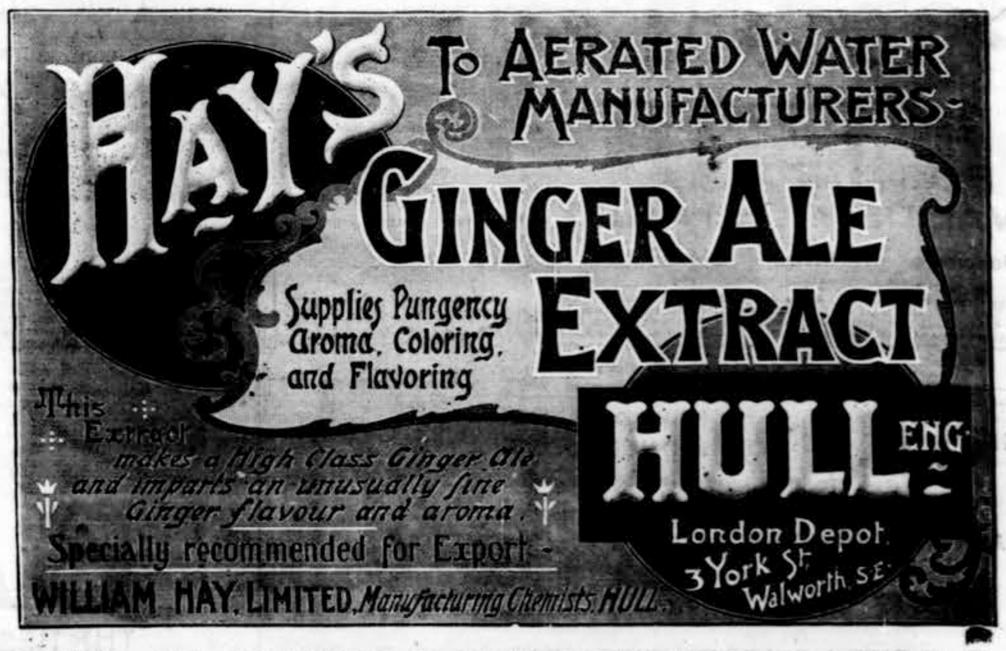
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